

## WORK FOR CONGRESS.

THE PRESENT SESSION WILL BE A BUSY ONE.

Questions of Great Importance to be Discussed—Currency and Cuba Likely to be the Most Forward—Bryan's Visit to Mexico.

Wise Policy Outlined.

Washington correspondence: While the first fortnight of a session of Congress cannot always be looked upon as an index to its prospective action, the developments thus far have strengthened the feeling that the present session of Congress may be as satisfactory and prompt in its action on great national subjects as was the special session held just after the inauguration of President McKinley. The subjects have especially attracted the attention of statesmen since their arrival and discussions have already indicated a gratifying drift of sentiment. These subjects are currency reform, revenue and expenditures and the Cuban question.

The Currency Question. While definite prediction as to what Congress will or can accomplish upon the vexed question of currency is not easy to determine, the developments thus far are encouraging to those who hope for action. It will be remembered

by those who are interested as to the question of whether or not the Dingley law is going to produce sufficient revenue to meet running expenses. Mr. Dingley still maintains the belief that it will, and treasury officials who are watching its operations closely also believe that its revenue for the next fiscal year will equal, and probably exceed, the expenditures. Mr. Dingley shows that the revenue collected on the anti-duties, importations during the four months prior to the enactment of this law were nearly \$40,000,000, all of which would have been collected under the present law had the importations prior to its enactment been only normal. He predicts that the December receipts, excluding those from the Pacific railroads, will equal the December expenditures, and that long before the fiscal year is ended the receipts under the Dingley law will be sufficient to meet all running expenses and produce a surplus in the next fiscal year of at least ten million dollars. There is a general feeling at least that the new law should be permitted to show what it can do under normal conditions, and that if at any time it should be found advisable to increase the revenues, which, however, is not probable, it would be accomplished without any general disturbance of the present law or readjustment of its rates.

The Cuban Question. Members of Congress having had opportunity to talk over the Cuban situation calmly in the light of the state-

States from the beginning of the month in which Mr. Bryan was nominated to the beginning of the present month was \$211,330,338, while the total money of Mexico—gold, silver and paper—is \$106,000,000. A. B. CARSON.

Steady Advance in Prices. The close and continuous study which Bradstreet's Journal is giving to prices of farm and manufactured products shows a continued growth in the price of the products of the American farmer. Its statements have from month to month shown a steady advance in prices of farm products during the year, and its statement of November shows an advance in wool, oats, potatoes, peas, beans, milk, corn, barreled beef, sheep, mutton, eggs, hops and other articles of this character, while there has been a decrease in prices of numbers of articles which the farmers must buy, such as print cloths, cotton sheetings, coffee, and other articles of this class.

May Accept the Plan. It now seems quite possible, if not probable, that the United States Senate may accept President McKinley's currency plan in which he proposes the destruction of the "gold standard" system by which gold is drawn out of the treasury, and a gradual transfer of the gold responsibility to the national banks of the country, in conjunction with an increased circulation on their part. Prior to the presentation of the

## GOMPERS AGAIN AS PRESIDENT.

Is Re-elected by the American Federation of Labor.

In the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Nashville, Tenn., Samuel Gompers was re-elected president by a vote of 1,845 to 407 for Ernest Kraft of Philadelphia. P. J. McGuire, James Duncan, Robert Askey and M. M. Garland were chosen as vice-presidents, Geo. H. Lendon as treasurer and Frank Morrison as secretary without opposition. For legislative committee Andrew Furuseth of San Francisco was chosen. The choice of the next place of meeting was a contest between Kansas City and Detroit, the vote resulting: Kansas City, 1,306; Detroit, 506.

The committee on president's report recommended that the president issue an appeal to the unions of the country for contributions to a fund for the aid of the striking engineers of England. It was advised that the federation appropriate \$500 for this purpose. Concerning restriction of immigration the committee recommended that the convention pronounce in favor of a reasonable measure of restriction on the lines of the educational test as contained in the Lodge bill, that failed of enactment at the last session of Congress. The convention by unanimous vote adopted a resolution introduced by John F. O'Sullivan of Boston, Mass., endorsing the postal savings bank bill introduced by Senator Mason and Congressman Lorimer respectively, in the United States Senate and House of Representatives, with the exception of the national banking feature, and by this action instructed the officers of the federation to use the prestige of the organization to secure its passage.

## BLACK RULER OF HAYTI.

Head of the Republic Who Was Recently Humiliated by Germany.

Tiresias Augustus Simon Sam, the president of the Haytian republic, who was recently humiliated by Germany, is a black man. He has been the victim of government since the death of Hippolyte, his brutal predecessor. It was believed on Sam's accession to power that he would be too weak to govern the uncertain and revolutionary Haytians, but he has shown himself a statesman of no mean tact. On several occasions he has dipped in the bud the most dangerous movements. Manigat, who was a thorn in the side of the strong man, Hippolyte, was easily disposed of by Sam. Manigat lived in a maudlin and Sam issued an amnesty to all



PRESIDENT SAM.

political prisoners and exiles. This brought Manigat directly to Hayti, and the moment the rebel touched foot on the island he was given his choice between going to prison and going to France as minister from Hayti. Manigat chose the French mission, but President Faure refused to accept him. Another good coup accomplished by Sam was his suppression of the riot concerning Fouchard, the minister of finance, whom the people charged with embezzlement. Sam ordered his arrest and the riot was dispersed. The latter's fight was taken up by the minister, but Sam threw out of power the entire cabinet. He met his match in Emperor William, however, who promised to teach him manners and kept his word.

## REINDEER WANTED AT ONCE.

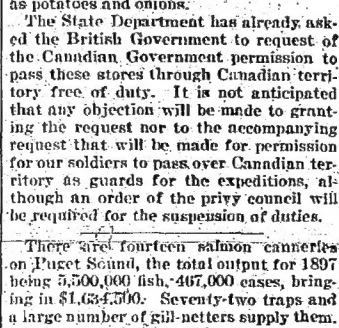
Six Hundred Are to Be Used to Carry Food Supplies to Dawson City.

Secretary Alger has called to William Ackmann, the chief government reindeer herder, who is now in Alaska, Norway, to inform the War Department immediately how soon 600 reindeer can be shipped to this country. They are wanted for use as draft animals in getting supplies to the miners in the Klondike region. It is expected that they must be transferred at New York to the railroads, and in that manner carried across the continent and again by sea from the Pacific coast to Dyra, or such other point of may be selected as the base of operations by the relief expeditions.

## Americans Will Make the Laws.

Notwithstanding the absurd talk about our prohibitory tariff, the fact is buying more liberally of the United States than before. And for the very good reason that it can get its wares supplied here better than anywhere else. Meanwhile the American Congress will continue to make American laws. The job will not be let out to foreigners just yet—Troy Times.

## Under the Mistletoe.



"He found her under the mistletoe and kissed her in the good old-fashioned way."

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

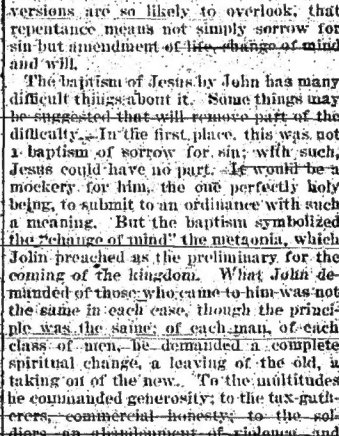
Lesson for January 2. Golden Text—"This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased."—Matt. 3: 17. Jesus and John is the subject treated in the lesson this week, and the text may be found in Matt. 3: 17.

In order to understand the reason for the immense sensation that John's preaching caused among all classes throughout Judea, we must remember that the Jews were by nature a people given to deep interest in things religious; true, it was chiefly the outer forms of religion, but nevertheless any man who came preaching a new doctrine, or a new form of an old doctrine, was pretty likely to get a much wider hearing than he would have today. Then, again, the idea of the kingdom of heaven was by no means a wholly new one, though John preached it in a new and startling fashion. The Jews looked for a time when the Messiah should come to establish his kingdom, throw off the rule of Rome, and bring to the long oppressed people peace and prosperity. So that when John began to preach that the kingdom was at hand, the crowds flocked to hear him; and though the preparation that he demanded was a spiritual rather than a political one, still curiosity and in many cases a true interest held them. But when the Pharisees and Sadducees came, he spoke to them with terrible sternness. John was not a nervous preacher, but without result. She expected a letter from her father, who was traveling in Alabama, and was much worried she did not get it. Shortly before 9 o'clock she was with her younger sister, Mrs. Micoy, the latter's mother-in-law, and the nurse, in her own room, in the front part of the third story. Suddenly she walked into the rear room, and without a word of warning threw up the ash of one of the windows and flung herself out. The distance to the asphalted yard below is about forty feet. Miss Herbert fell some distance from the wall, crushing her skull and breaking her neck.

## COLONEL RUIZ.

The Spanish Peace Envoy Who Was Assassinated by the Cubans.

Lieut. Col. Joaquin Ruiz, the Spanish peace envoy who was put to death by the Cubans last week, was well known to Cubans in New York. He was a resident of Havana and had held municipal offices in that city, among them the chairmanship of the city fire department. He was promoted from that position to be aid-camp to Captain General Blanco when that soldier took charge of affairs in the Cuban capital. Ruiz knew Col. Aranguren. In fact, the two men were warm personal friends before the rebellion. Aranguren had been an employee of Ruiz when he was a young man, and Ruiz was the father of Ruiz's son, who was killed in the rebellion. Ruiz was a man of high character, and his death was a great loss to the cause of peace.



COLONEL RUIZ.

lection of an emissary to hold out peace proposals to the rebels. Ruiz sent a letter to his friend telling him the nature of the mission he was about to undertake, and the young Cuban colonel in his reply warned the Spaniard that any messenger from the rebel power would be killed. He further told Ruiz that if he came to him in that role he would be hanged. Aranguren's father and sister, who are in the United States, say that they have letters from the young colonel in which he declares that Spain cannot tempt him. Whether Aranguren be dead or not, there seems to be no doubt as to the fate that awaited his friend, Col. Ruiz, who was admired for his gallantry, and he went to his death fully aware of the awful risk he ran.

## NEBRASKA PRISON SCANDAL.

Expert Jewell Says the State Has Lost \$337,871 by Jobbery.

A report as to the Nebraska State penitentiary scandal was submitted to Gov. Holcomb by Expert Accountant Jewell. It discloses irregularities aggregating \$337,871. Mr. Jewell says that only \$5,553.04 is recoverable, he says against bondmen or the men responsible. The report scores the contract system formerly in vogue as against the present State control, saying that the former resulted in a total of over \$100,000. Under the contract system, convicts cost the State about \$13 a month and under State control a fraction over \$5. It adds that the profit on the contract system from Oct. 1, 1887, to Aug. 1, 1895, was somewhat over \$300,000.

## GREAT BRITAIN AGTS.

Squadron to Make a Demonstration at Che Foo.

According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, the British squadron will make a demonstration at Che Foo, on the north coast of the Shan-Tung promontory, as a warning. It is supposed that Great Britain intends to oppose the division of China without consulting her consent. The report scores the contract system formerly in vogue as against the present State control, saying that the former resulted in a total of over \$100,000. Under the contract system, convicts cost the State about \$13 a month and under State control a fraction over \$5. It adds that the profit on the contract system from Oct. 1, 1887, to Aug. 1, 1895, was somewhat over \$300,000.

## Teaching Hints.

For many classes all questions of the consciousness of Jesus and John will be out of place. The picture itself is surely enough for a very full lesson—the preaching of John, the multitudes about him, the stern warning to the Pharisees and Sadducees, the coming of the Messiah, the rousing of the people, perhaps in the sight of the multitude, though of that we cannot speak with confidence; the baptism with its example to us all. It is the meeting of the old world and the new; in one sense more than the Nativity the central point of human history.

## Next Lesson—"Jesus Tempted."—Matt. 4: 1-11.

## "Wait Till the Clouds Roll By."

At Port Royal, Jamaica, for six months in the year thunder storms are of almost daily occurrence, and guests to picnics and garden parties are usually invited to assemble "after the thunder storm."

Down in Texas little Miss Pile, of Moran, wants to pick cotton against little Miss Ward, of Meridian. Both are 6 years old, and they weigh forty-eight and forty-three pounds respectively.

## CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sherriff.....Wm. B. Chalker  
Clerk.....James V. Hartwick  
Register.....John Leese  
Treasurer.....John Leese  
Prosecuting Attorney.....John Leese  
Judge of Probate.....J. J. Convery  
C. C. Commissioner.....E. W. Wright  
Surveyor.....Wm. H. Brown

SUPERVISORS.

Grove Township.....Thos. Wakeley  
South Branch.....F. F. Richardson  
Greene Creek.....John Leese  
Maple Forest.....Benj. F. Sherman  
Grayling.....Jas. K. Wright  
Frederick.....W. H. Brown  
Ball.....E. Kellogg  
Custer.....F. F. Richardson  
State Fair.....J. A. Henry

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. R. L. Cope, Pastor.

Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7:30 p.m. day school at 10 a.m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:15 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PREBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. C. W. Potter, Pastor.

Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANIEL V. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Becker, Pastor.

Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. W. H. Whitworth, Pastor.

Services every Sunday at 7:30 p.m., and alternate Sundays at 10:30 a.m. Sunday school at 2 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Weber, Rector.

Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 385, F. & A. M.

Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock before the fall of the moon.

A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

C. W. WRIGHT, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 163, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 8 o'clock in the afternoon.

MRS. M. E. HANSON, President.

REBECCA WRIGHT, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 123—Meets every third Tuesday in each month.

J. K. MEZ, H. F.

A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137—Meets every Tuesday evening.

P. B. JOHNSON, N. G.

P. E. JOHNSON, Sec.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102—Meets every Saturday evening.

J. J. COLLINS, Com.

T. NOLAN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, No. 25, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon.

MARY L. STACEY, W. M.

JOSE BUTLER, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.

J. WOODMAN, C. R.

B. WISNER, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 4, L. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.

MRS. G. W. WARD, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCAION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. of P., meets in Castle Hall the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

S. N. INSLEY, K. of P.

J. W. HARTWICH, C. C.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Office over Fournier's Drug Store.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

Entrance, hall between Fournier's and Peterson's jewelry store.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

Fine Lands Bought and Sold on Commission.

Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.

GRAYLING, MICH.

O. PALMER,

Attorney at Law and Notary.

Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to. Office on Main street, opposite the Court House.

GRAYLING, MICH.

GRAYLING HOUSE,

JOHN RASMUSSEN, Proprietor.

CHAS. L. COCH.

The Grayling House is conveniently situated, being near the depot and business center, and is newly built, furnished in first-class style, and heated by steam throughout. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. This is a place for comfort and recreation.

F. D. HARRISON,

(Successor to F. A. Brigham.)

Tonsorial Artist,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Shaving and Hair-Cutting done in the Latest Style, and to the satisfaction of all. Shop near corner Michigan Avenue and Railroad Street. Telephone No. 100. Attention given to all customers.

Oct. 1, 97.

## You Can Get...

all kinds of plain and fancy

Job Printing—letter heads,

bill heads, envelopes, cards,

invitations, programs, pos-

ters, etc., at this office at...

## ...Low Prices.

## It....

is a well-known fact that judicious advertising always pays—especially newspaper advertising. If you put your ad in the right paper your business will grow, because people will see that you are alive, and they would rather deal with a live man than a corpse. If you advertise in this paper you will find that it

## Pays...

# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## BIG HOLIDAY TRADE.

PRICE CHANGES ARE IN UPWARD DIRECTION.

Pronounced and Notable Activity in Retail Trade Is Reported by Bradstreet's—Russia Plans a Great Canal—Fatal Railway Wreck in Tennessee.

The State of Business.  
Bradstreet's commercial report says: "Quietness in wholesale lines, but pronounced and notable activity in retail trade have been the salient features in this week's trade situation. Price changes, which are numerous, are largely in an upward direction, and the year draws to a close with results as a whole fully equaling and in many instances surpassing early expectations. Perhaps the most notable feature has been the unanimity with which the trade reports from all parts of the country, with some few exceptions, point to a very heavy holiday trade, in nearly all cases comparing favorably with recent preceding years. Reports are that stocks of these goods have been heavily reduced. Particularly prominent in reporting a good retail trade in the West are Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City. In the Northwest colder weather has improved the demand for seasonable goods, and this, combined with the usual holiday trade, has resulted in a good total trade, with specially good reports from Milwaukee, St. Paul and Omaha. Proof that the unsettled condition of the wheat situation affects the export business in that cereal is furnished by the figures of shipments from both coasts of the United States and Canada. The total exports reported to Bradford's for the week ended last week, 2,457,559 bushels (including wheat) 4,757,559 bushels, as against 4,604,000 bushels last week, and 6,240,000 bushels two weeks ago. They also compare with exports of 2,111,000 bushels in this week last year, 3,475,000 bushels in 1905 and 1,814,000 bushels in 1904. Indian corn exports for the week were 4,570,011 bushels, against 4,120,878 bushels last week, 2,405,000 bushels this week a year ago and 1,839,000 bushels in 1905. Commercial failures in the United States remain about normal. The total for this week amounts to 280, as compared with 283 in the previous week, but is smaller than the total in 1905, when 316 were reported.

## RUSSIA'S LATEST SCHEME.

To Connect the Baltic and Black Seas by Canal.

The Russian Government will begin next spring upon a stupendous piece of engineering work. The project contemplates the construction of a canal connecting the Baltic and Black seas, which can be traversed by battle ships of the heaviest tonnage at six knots per hour. By means of this canal Russia will be able to mobilize a huge fleet in the Baltic in 167 hours by bringing to sea the Black Sea squadron, or can collect in the Black Sea in the same time the Baltic and Black Sea fleets. In case of a general European war over the division of China at the time of the completion of the canal it would not be a difficult matter for Russia to send her fleet through the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles into the Mediterranean and the Suez canal, across the Indian ocean to China, while she could utilize the trans-Siberian Railroad to transport troops.

## FATALITY IN A WRECK.

Collision at Chattanooga Results in Deaths and Injuries.

A vestibule passenger train on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, came in collision with a freight at Clarks Summit, Tenn. The engines of both trains were badly wrecked, and were a number of freight cars and the baggage and postal cars of the passenger train. Postal Clerk Hoffman was injured, killed his body being ground to pieces and thrown under the second coach. Fireman Collins had both legs cut off, and was otherwise horribly cut and bruised. The wreck was occasioned by the engineer of the freight train mistaking his orders. None of the passengers were hurt.

## Explosion and Fire.

A terrific explosion occurred in the works of the United States Acetylene Company in Jersey City. At the time of the explosion there were fifty men in the works. The building burned to the ground and gas flames were seen all about the place. The explosion was caused by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Max Grimm was killed and Charles White is missing.

## A Potpie for All of Them.

Farmers of four counties held a grand rabbit hunt. Starts were made from three different points and when the dead bunnies were counted at Monroe City it was found that nearly 6,000 had been slaughtered. The cargo was sent to St. Louis by passenger train, the same population of Monroe cheering vociferously when the train pulled out. The bunnies will be given to the poor.

## Giant Powder in His Pocket.

Amazon Hernandez, a Mexican wood chopper at San Jose, Cal., was in the habit of carrying giant powder cartridges in his pockets, as he frequently used them for blasting tree stumps. He tripped and fell, a knife in his pocket struck a cap, and nine explosions followed in quick succession. Hernandez was terribly mangled and will die.

## Italy to Take a Hand.

A special dispatch from Rome says that at a meeting of the Italian cabinet it was decided to dispatch a squadron to Chinese waters.

## Chicago Coliseum Burns.

The Chicago Coliseum, the largest exhibition building in the world, burned to the ground in less than four hours. Cause of the fire is not positively known. The loss is about \$700,000. It was in this building that Wm. J. Bryan was nominated for the Presidency in 1896.

## He Murdered Weinard.

William Roberts, alias, Doyle, alias Dublin, a levee roustabout, was arrested in St. Louis and confessed to the murder of Jacob Weinard, who was found strangled in his home.

## Noted Burglar Fatally Hurt.

John (Kid) McCoy, the noted bank burglar, whose recent escape from the police of all countries, was struck on the head with a club and probably fatally injured in New York by John McInnis, proprietor of a Bowery lodging house. The men had quarreled.

## Victims Eaten Killed.

The big elk in Forest park paddock in St. Louis was killed. The animal had grown too cross for safety. It was brought from Chicago. At Lincoln Park it killed and killed two men, and in the fall of 1893 it killed Henry Nelson, keeper of the Forest Park paddock.

## ANOTHER GRAND FORKS BLAZE.

Damaging Flames Again Appear in the North Dakota City.

The business portion of Grand Forks, N. D., was threatened by another fire, which was more destructive than that of the day before, when the Hotel Dakota and the Mercantile Company and Nash Brothers' buildings were burned. Smoke was seen issuing from the first floor of the big department store building, which was in flames and the fire had crept into the Stanchfield clothing house and the H. A. Stone jewelry store in buildings adjoining. After three hours' work, the fire was subdued. The damage to the building and stock of Benner & Begg reaches \$65,000. Losses to the other firms are small.

## HALTED BY GUN SHOTS.

Uncle Sam's Warship Given a Warm Welcome at Smyrna.

It appears that the United States warship Bancroft arrived at Smyrna on the night of Dec. 4 she was greeted with a blank cannon shot and rifle bullets from the fort of Yenikale. A boat from the warship, sent shoreward to ask for explanations, was fired upon and compelled to return. Thereupon the American admiral lodged a protest with the United States minister in Constantinople, Dr. James B. Angell, who demanded the punishment of the Turkish parties and an apology from the Turkish Government, which was given. In addition two Turkish officers were dismissed and sentenced to a week's arrest.

## TO BURN COURT RECORDS.

The People in Indian Territory Are Urged to Destroy Old Court Records.

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## Latest Cattle Census.

The latest cattle census showed that the bovine population of the country had undergone a shrinkage of nearly 2,000,000 head. It is also well known that a heavy shrinkage in the cattle population took place in the so-called corn belt States, which is better understood as Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois. The prime cause of the shrinkage in beef cattle was the very low figures for the same beginning two years ago, and only ending in the middle of this year. There are several reasons for this shrinkage, for young cattle to feed; to find something to consume the big corn crops of the past two years. Every inch of territory in this country and Canada was searched for the young steers ready to go on grass and feed on the corn. The shrinkage was due to the high prices of feed, and the fact that the farmers wanted more. The ranchmen saw here their way to get out of the unfortunate condition to meet a want of feed for the winter and a disappointing spring season; their cattle coming in in an emaciated condition to meet a want of feed for the winter and a disappointing spring season; their cattle coming in in an emaciated condition to meet a want of feed for the winter and a disappointing spring season.

## Cleveland Poolroom Raided.

The police made a raid on a horse race pool room in Cleveland, which the managers said was merely a branch of the Central Telegraph Company of Allegheny, Pa. They alleged that no bets were made in Cleveland, but were telegraphed to Allegheny. A police detective discovered that the wires supposed to connect with Allegheny went only as far as the second story window of the building.

## Locomotive Runs Away.

A runaway engine on the Toledo and Ohio Central Railway ran from Shawnee to Rendville, Ohio, twenty miles, at a rate of thirty miles an hour, passing through two villages, Carrington and Drakes, but injured no one, and came to a standstill finally from loss of steam without any injury to the engine. By use of the telegraph the track was kept clear before the machine.

## Earthquake in Virginia.

Seismic disturbances were felt at Ashland, Va. Most of the residents had sat down for supper when the earthquake came, and many were awakened by the shock. The movement was from east to west and lasted for two or three seconds. The shock was felt in Richmond twenty minutes later.

## Shot as a Traitor.

Minister de Lome at Washington claims that Col. Aranguren, the dashing Cuban guerrilla chief, has been slain as a traitor by his fellow rebels. Aranguren, it could be said, had promised aid to Ruiz. When Ruiz was condemned Aranguren protested, and the rebels thereupon took up Aranguren's case and condemned him too.

## Henry E. Huck Takes Poison.

At Denver, Colo., Henry E. Huck, son of Louis C. Huck of the Huck Maltting Company of Chicago, sought relief from mental suffering by taking between fifteen and twenty grains of morphine. He then took a dose of strychnine for the purpose of taking the floor for the morphine habit. He will recover.

## \$225,000 Fire Loss.

Fire destroyed the big Auditorium building, which contains the biggest theater in Kansas City and one of the big hotels. The Auditorium building cost about \$225,000, and is owned by Alexander Fraser, who also owns the hotel and theater furnishings.

## Murderer Takes Morphine.

Jack McCune, a gambler, who killed William A. Albin Aug. 6, committed suicide in the St. Joseph, Mo., county jail by taking morphine. McCune had recently said he would never be better for the crime, and his case was to be called soon.

## Suicide in Place of Marriage.

Ellie Conklin, daughter of J. C. Conklin, a farmer living near Scotch Ridge, O., shot and fatally injured herself. Miss Conklin was to have been married Christmas to Henry Cramer, who died less than a week before of typhoid fever.

## Will Watch the Dauntless.

The Treasury Department has ordered the collector of customs at Key West to keep watch on the tug Dauntless, which is suspected of having another filibustering expedition on hand.

## Fails Owing \$4,250,000.

A special dispatch from Melbourne, Australia, says that a large bank has failed for \$4,250,000. The bank was the Commercial Union Bank of Australia. The trouble is said to be the bursting of the land boom.

## West India Islands Wanted.

Immediately upon the resumption of Congress Senator Lodge of Massachusetts

will make a vigorous effort to secure early action upon his scheme to obtain legislative authority for the purchase of the islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix, which are in the West Indies group and belong to Denmark. A year ago the Senate passed a resolution requesting the State Department to ascertain whether the islands are in the market, at what figure they were held, and whether any other country was after them. The reply has not been made public in its entirety, but it is known that the Danish Government has intimated that the islands are for sale and that there has been preliminary negotiations to that end with two European Governments. These are supposed to be Great Britain and Germany. The figure asked for the two islands by Denmark has not been made public. The text of the reply has been transmitted by the State Department to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, but for diplomatic reasons it has been held for the present as confidential. Senator Lodge is sanguine of securing an appropriation that will enable the islands to be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Stars and Stripes.

## GETS A SMALL FINE.

Slayer of Judge Jennings Escapes with Light Punishment.

Judge Jennings of Woodward, O. T., was shot and killed nearly a year ago by Senator Temple Houston, the son of Gen. Sam Houston, first president of the republic of Texas, at Wichita, Kan. Houston entered a plea of guilty to an offense less than murder, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$300 and the costs of the prosecution. Houston first killed Ed Jennings, the first of a family to fall in front of Houston's gun, and the father's death was the result of the feud then declared. John, another brother, was wounded in the fight, and he and Jennings were taken to the hospital. Houston, who was a train robber, who distinguished himself by the recent daylight hold-up, is left as an avenger upon the trail of Houston. Houston is a lawyer of reputation and headed Oklahoma's silver forces in the Chicago convention.

## APPEALS TO THE POPE.

William Wants Help to Push His Naval Bill Through.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat's Rome special says: "Extraordinary pressure is at present being exercised upon Pope Leo XIII. by the emperor of Germany, in support of the emperor's naval bill. The Kaiser can't win without these votes. On the other hand, France and Russia are both urging the holy father not to yield to the Kaiser's request. The Pope hugely enjoys the situation. It is doubtful if he will help William."

## New Move for Durrant.

In San Francisco, the attorneys for Theodore Durrant have filed notice that they will ask for a change of venue from the recent order of sentence by Judge Bahr on the ground that the court is prejudiced. Another appeal to the Governor for commutation will be made on the ground that a view of the collection of the Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams cases should be made. Another effort to get the case before the Federal courts will also be made.

## St. Louis Schoolgirl Weds.

Miss Gertrude W. Lewis, 17 years old, whose home is at Crescent, is attending high school in St. Louis, Mo., as a paid scholar. Recently she eloped with and married Sam Frazier, a young medical student. She returned to school and when Principal Bryan found she was married he ordered her to leave the school, telling her that married people could not attend the public schools.

## Pardoned by President.

William E. Burr, Jr., ex-cashier of the St. Louis National Bank, now serving a sentence of five years in the Missouri State Penitentiary for the embezzlement of \$20,000, has been pardoned by President McKinley.

## Watchman Captured Burglars.

At Canaan, Conn., four burglars of a gang of five were captured by Martin Root in Jackson, and taken to the State Road for the men and wounded Percy St. Clair, J. C. Davis, Tommy McGraw and John White.

## Three Skaters Drowned.

The ice gave way on Elliott creek, near Tonawanda, N. Y., and three skaters, two of four young people into the water. Three of them were drowned. The fourth member of the party was rescued just in time.

## Big Robbery at Columbia, S. C.

A package containing \$10,000 in cash was stolen from the Southern Express office in Columbia, S. C., the other night. The money was put in a safe in the office, which was left unlocked all night.

## To Double Capital Stock.

At Youngstown, O., stockholders of the Ohio Steel Company, capitalized at \$1,500,000, have decided to double the stock, so as to erect two mammoth furnaces.

## Pennsylvania Freight Wreck.

A wreck caused by a runaway freight train at Altoona, Pa., resulted in several men being badly injured and fifty cars demolished.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$2.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 98c to 99c; corn, No. 2, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 47c; butter, choice cream, 22c to 23c; eggs, 19c to 21c; new potatoes, 50c to 55c per bushel. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 47c; butter, choice cream, 22c to 23c; eggs, 19c to 21c; new potatoes, 50c to 55c per bushel. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 90c to \$1.01; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 47c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 95c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 47c. Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 92c to 93c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 27c; rye, 46c to 48c. Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 94c to 95c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 47c; butter, choice cream, 22c to 23c; eggs, 19c to 21c; new potatoes, 50c to 55c per bushel. New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.00 to \$1.02; corn, No. 2 mixed, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 47c; butter, choice cream, 22c to 23c; eggs, 19c to 21c; new potatoes, 50c to 55c per bushel. Western, 20c to 21c.

## WHAT 1897 HAS SEEN.

RECORD OF THE IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

Greco-Turkish War and the Cuban Insurrection—The Great Strike in the Coal Fields—Political Changes of Twelve Months.

## A Chronological Table.

The year 1897 has been, it might be said, almost a commonplace one, since its commencement, that is, no events of overwhelming moment have taken place, but there have been no dearth of important occurrences. Thus, between Turkey and Greece, the struggle for freedom in Cuba, the costly and long-drawn-out strike in the Ohio and Pennsylvania coal fields, the change of national administration, the enactment of the Dingley tariff law, the disastrous spring floods in the Mississippi valley and among the States of the West and Northwest, and the epidemic of yellow fever in the Southern States are clearly not matters of small importance in the history of the world. The year has been an unusual one from the fact that but few men of really great reputation have passed from the stage of their earthly labors; and that no one has been computed upon the verge of the two hands.

## JANUARY.

1—Thirteen miners perished at Pacheco, Mexico. 2—Extremely high temperature in Chicago. 3—Plagues inaugurated Governor of Michigan. 4—W. A. Hammond, wrecker of Illinois National Bank, killed. 5—Fatal train collision in Nashville, Tenn. 6—Snow and frost succeed rain. 7—Fourteen blizzards in the West. 8—Gov. of Illinois pardons 10 criminals. 9—St. Stanislaus purchased at Bay City, Mich. 10—Three children die by fire near Westfield, Wis. 11—Three near Babcock, Wis. 12—Seven children perished by fire at Convent of Our Lady of Lake St. John, Quebec. 13—Gov. of Michigan pardons 10 criminals. 14—Gov. of Michigan pardons 10 criminals. 15—Gov. of Michigan pardons 10 criminals. 16—Gov. of Michigan pardons 10 criminals. 17—Gov. of Michigan pardons 10 criminals. 18—Gov. of Michigan pardons 10 criminals. 19—Gov. of Michigan pardons 10 criminals. 20—Gov. of Michigan pardons 10 criminals. 21—Gov. of Michigan pardons 10 criminals. 22—Gov. of Michigan pardons 10 criminals. 23—Gov. of Michigan pardons 10 criminals. 24—Gov. of Michigan pardons 10 criminals. 25—Gov. of Michigan pardons 10 criminals. 26—Gov. of Michigan pardons 10 criminals. 27—Gov. of Michigan pardons 10 criminals. 28—Gov. of Michigan pardons 10 criminals. 29—Gov. of Michigan pardons 10 criminals. 30—Gov. of Michigan pardons 10 criminals.

## FEBRUARY.

1—Pennsylvania State capital burned; loss \$1,500,000. 2—Venezuela treaty signed. 3—Admiral Bence's squadron in a storm off Havana. 4—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 5—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 6—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 7—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 8—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 9—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 10—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 11—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 12—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 13—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 14—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 15—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 16—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 17—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 18—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 19—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 20—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 21—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 22—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 23—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 24—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 25—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 26—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 27—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 28—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 29—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 30—\$200,000 fire at Chicago.

## MARCH.

1—Six killed at Boston by gas explosion. 2—Six killed at Boston by gas explosion. 3—Six killed at Boston by gas explosion. 4—Six killed at Boston by gas explosion. 5—Six killed at Boston by gas explosion. 6—Six killed at Boston by gas explosion. 7—Six killed at Boston by gas explosion. 8—Six killed at Boston by gas explosion. 9—Six killed at Boston by gas explosion. 10—Six killed at Boston by gas explosion. 11—Six killed at Boston by gas explosion. 12—Six killed at Boston by gas explosion. 13—Six killed at Boston by gas explosion. 14—Six killed at Boston by gas explosion. 15—Six killed at Boston by gas explosion. 16—Six killed at Boston by gas explosion. 17—Six killed at Boston by gas explosion. 18—Six killed at Boston by gas explosion. 19—Six killed at Boston by gas explosion. 20—Six killed at Boston by gas explosion. 21—Six killed at Boston by gas explosion. 22—Six killed at Boston by gas explosion. 23—Six killed at Boston by gas explosion. 24—Six killed at Boston by gas explosion. 25—Six killed at Boston by gas explosion. 26—Six killed at Boston by gas explosion. 27—Six killed at Boston by gas explosion. 28—Six killed at Boston by gas explosion. 29—Six killed at Boston by gas explosion. 30—Six killed at Boston by gas explosion.

## APRIL.

1—Carried H. Harrison elected Mayor of Chicago by 75,000 plurality. 2—Alarming fire at Chicago. 3—\$1,000,000 fire at Knoxville, Tenn. 4—\$1,000,000 fire at Knoxville, Tenn. 5—\$1,000,000 fire at Knoxville, Tenn. 6—\$1,000,000 fire at Knoxville, Tenn. 7—\$1,000,000 fire at Knoxville, Tenn. 8—\$1,000,000 fire at Knoxville, Tenn. 9—\$1,000,000 fire at Knoxville, Tenn. 10—\$1,000,000 fire at Knoxville, Tenn. 11—\$1,000,000 fire at Knoxville, Tenn. 12—\$1,000,000 fire at Knoxville, Tenn. 13—\$1,000,000 fire at Knoxville, Tenn. 14—\$1,000,000 fire at Knoxville, Tenn. 15—\$1,000,000 fire at Knoxville, Tenn. 16—\$1,000,000 fire at Knoxville, Tenn. 17—\$1,000,000 fire at Knoxville, Tenn. 18—\$1,000,000 fire at Knoxville, Tenn. 19—\$1,000,000 fire at Knoxville, Tenn. 20—\$1,000,000 fire at Knoxville, Tenn. 21—\$1,000,000 fire at Knoxville, Tenn. 22—\$1,000,000 fire at Knoxville, Tenn. 23—\$1,000,000 fire at Knoxville, Tenn. 24—\$1,000,000 fire at Knoxville, Tenn. 25—\$1,000,000 fire at Knoxville, Tenn. 26—\$1,000,000 fire at Knoxville, Tenn. 27—\$1,000,000 fire at Knoxville, Tenn. 28—\$1,000,000 fire at Knoxville, Tenn. 29—\$1,000,000 fire at Knoxville, Tenn. 30—\$1,000,000 fire at Knoxville, Tenn.

## MAY.

1—Snow at Chicago. 2—\$4,000,000 fire at Pittsburgh, Pa. 3—Hundred died by fire in a Parisian hotel. 4—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 5—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 6—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 7—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 8—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 9—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 10—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 11—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 12—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 13—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 14—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 15—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 16—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 17—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 18—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 19—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 20—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 21—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 22—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 23—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 24—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 25—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 26—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 27—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 28—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 29—\$200,000 fire at Chicago. 30—\$200,000 fire at Chicago.

## PHILADELPHIA BANK FAILS.

Chestnut Street National in the Hands of a Receiver.

One of the greatest financial sensations of the year was sprung in Philadelphia Thursday morning when the Chestnut Street National Bank, which William M. Singler, proprietor of the Philadelphia Record, is president, closed its doors. Business was also suspended by the Chestnut Street Trust and Savings Fund Company, which was allied with the bank and occupied the same building.

## TERROR AT A BIG FIRE.

Explosion Follows a Blaze in a Chicago Basement—Many Hurt.

Ten minutes after an alarm of fire had been given at the Tossiet restaurant, 104 and 106 Madison street, Chicago, Thursday afternoon, a gas explosion occurred beneath the sidewalk in front of the burning building. Structures were shaken for a block around and windows were shattered as by an explosion of dynamite. Scores of men and women were hurled to the ground, and a dozen or more were injured by flying glass. Firemen were scorching in the windward of flame, and tossed in the air like so many feathers. Wild excitement prevailed for several minutes, and when the ambulances and doctors had finished their work of mercy the list of injured was found to number nearly thirty.

## SPAIN SEES A CHANGE.

May Ask America to Reopen Active Cuban Commerce.

Following upon the almost universal expression of opinion in the United States against the American press at large at the savage methods of warfare used by Gen. Gomez in the matter of the assassination of Lieut. Col. Ruiz, a Madrid correspondent says he has the best authority for stating that the Spanish Government thinks the moment propitious for approaching that Washington and asking the latest use and means possible to repress revolutionary societies in the United States which are giving active assistance to Gomez's force. All the Spanish Government asks is the application of the rule laid down by President Grant as the duty of one friendly nation toward another. If that is applied the Government considers the termination of the revolution will occur within a short time. The indignation was twice as great when the news reached Madrid that Ruiz was not even permitted a soldier's death, but was hanged.

## BIG FIRE AT CLEVELAND.

Loss to Business Firms Placed at Nearly a Million Dollars.

Fire broke out in the business center of Cleveland, O., at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon, and, fanned by a high northwest wind, destroyed property worth nearly \$1,000,000. The fire started in a building owned by J. B. Perkins, six stories high and made of brick, was consumed above the second story and the rear of the brick Wilshire block, six stories high, owned also by Mr. Perkins, and fronting on Superior street, was burned. The fire started by the explosion of a large can of benzine in the Wilshire building, which was owned by J. B. Perkins. The fire broke out in the business center of Cleveland, O., at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon, and, fanned by a high northwest wind, destroyed property worth nearly \$1,000,000. The fire started in a building owned by J. B. Perkins, six stories high and made of brick, was consumed above the second story and the rear of the brick Wilshire block, six stories high, owned also by Mr. Perkins, and fronting on Superior street, was burned.

## ALDERMANIC SALARIES.

Chicago Aldermen Should be Willing to Pay the Public for the Privilege of Holding their Jobs—Buffalo Express.

Prosperity has struck Chicago and wages are going up in the hand. The Chicago aldermen, who are generally well-to-do men, are now being asked to pay the public for the privilege of holding their jobs. The Buffalo Express says: "The Chicago aldermen should be willing to pay the public for the privilege of holding their jobs. The Buffalo Express says: 'Prosperity has struck Chicago and wages are going up in the hand. The Chicago aldermen, who are generally well-to-do men, are now being asked to pay the public for the privilege of holding their jobs. The Buffalo Express says: 'The Chicago aldermen should be willing to pay the public for the privilege of holding their jobs. The Buffalo Express says: 'Prosperity has struck Chicago and wages are going up in the hand. The Chicago aldermen, who are generally well-to-do men, are now being asked to pay the public for the privilege of holding their jobs. The Buffalo Express says: 'The Chicago aldermen should be willing to pay the public for the privilege of holding their jobs. The Buffalo Express says: 'Prosperity has struck Chicago and wages are going up in the hand. The Chicago aldermen, who are generally well-to-do men, are now being asked to pay the public for the privilege of holding their jobs. The Buffalo Express says: 'The Chicago aldermen should be willing to pay the public for the privilege of holding their jobs. The Buffalo Express says: 'Prosperity has struck Chicago and wages are going up in the hand. The Chicago aldermen, who are generally well-to-do men, are now being asked to pay the public for the privilege of holding their jobs. The Buffalo Express says: 'The Chicago aldermen should be willing to pay the public for the privilege of holding their jobs. The Buffalo Express says: 'Prosperity has struck Chicago and wages are going up in the hand. The Chicago aldermen, who are generally well-to-do men, are now being asked to pay the public for the privilege of holding their jobs. The Buffalo Express says: 'The Chicago aldermen should be willing to pay the public for the privilege of holding their jobs. The Buffalo Express says: 'Prosperity has struck Chicago and wages are going up in



# The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, DEC. 30, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mexican dollar is quoted at less than 40c, and Mr. Bryan is still enamored with it as a medium for wiping out a 100c debt.

Our foreign exports for 1897 will strengthen the claim that this is a billion-dollar country. The total for eleven months is \$974,000,000.

A good many million people are finding their holiday season of 1897 much more satisfactory than at any time since the free-trade experiment was put into operation.

The next national encampment of the G. A. R. will be held a little later than has been usual. The dates are September 5th. to 10th for the Cincinnati gathering of 1898.

If the revenue from the Dingley law goes on increasing the time will come when its enemies will be silenced. They are firing all their ammunition now for fear that will happen.

The attacks which have been made upon the President and Judge McKenna in his selection for the Supreme Bench are having little effect, in view of the commendations which come from the press and people in every direction.

It is suggested that when Mr. Bryan gets through studying finances in Mexico, where the dollars are only worth 45c, he take a post-graduate course in Corea, where the most popular coins, are of so little value that it takes 2000 of them to equal a dollar.

The prophets of evil boldly announced that "pass the Dingley Bill and our exports will rapidly diminish." Well, we passed the Dingley Bill, and our exports for November, 1897, foot up \$116,630,290, which was just \$7,087,481 greater than in November, 1896. December promises a greater increase.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The present strength of the United States navy is officially stated at 140 vessels of all kinds, including 9 first class battle-ships, 2 second-class battle-ships, 2 armored cruisers, 8 double turreted monitors, 13 unprotected cruisers and 10 gunboats. It is gratifying to learn that the number of steel torpedo-boats has been increased to 22.—Globe Dem.

A dispatch from Manistee says: "Wages in the lumber camps this season average fully 30 per cent higher than last season. Last season men were begging for work in the woods, with wages at \$18.00 per month. The other day lumbermen were scouring the city in search of men, and offered from \$22.00 to \$24.00 per month. This is one of the effects directly traceable to the Dingley tariff." Evidences of this kind are plentiful.

There is a growing feeling of alarm among the silver-mine owners over the prospect that European business interests are going to get control in China. They know that if this happens the silver standard will be replaced with gold, and not only will the silver-mine owners of this country thus lose a valuable customer, but the cause of silver will be so much the more weakened.

The active partners of the firm of Marshall Field & Co., and those of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. come forward and deny the false assertion of D. J. Campan, member of the National Dem. Committee. Neither of these great trading companies has reduced the pay of their employees, but each of them recently has added to the compensation of those who have distinguished themselves by zeal and ability. And so it is throughout the city; the movement of trade has been forward since the passage of the Dingley Bill.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

An object lesson comes from Carroll County, Indiana. Last fall, a leading farmer, who, foreseeing events—that is, anticipating the election of McKinley and the prompt repeal of the Wilson law, with a sound tariff law in its place—invested in sheep. He bought 120, for which he paid \$275. In the spring he sold 113 lambs for \$468, and realized \$129 from his wool clip, making a total income from his investment of \$777. He has his original flock on hand, besides several lambs, and he estimates that his sheep to-day are worth at least \$200 more than they were last year at this time.—South Bend Tribune.

## Additional Local Items.

Services (Mass) will be held at the Catholic church, next Saturday, (New Years) by Rev. Fr. Webber. Hereafter services will be held in the church, on the second Sunday of every month.

Miss Agnes Bates arrived in Grayling last Saturday, from Traverse City, where she teaches school, to spend the holiday vacation with her sister, Mrs. J. Hoyt.—Otsego Co. Herald.

Mrs. O. J. Bell, who has been in Denver, Colorado, for the past month assisting Mrs. Masters in the care of Nora Bell, came here with the body and friends, Saturday. She will go to Nequaunee with Frank, to-day, for a short time, when she expects to return here to visit old friends.

We are under obligations to F. G. Rose for a box of Christmas cigars from West Virginia. They are of domestic manufacture, not very pretty to look at, but with fire at one end, and a fool at the other they give the fool a heap of satisfaction. Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Hamilton bled themselves to Grayling, Tuesday, to take in Prof. MacClenahan's concert.

They were greatly pleased with the singing, but—well, there's no use making comparisons. It is natural to think more highly of your own town.—West Branch Herald.

Rudyard Kipling contributes to the January St. Nicholas the second of his "Just So Stories." The present one tells "How the Camel got his Hump," and Oliver Herford furnishes a number of illustrations for it. There is the first chapter in a new serial "Through the Earth," by Clement Fozzard. The "Two Bidout Boys," of Mr. Throwbridge's tale begin their exciting chase for the remarkable trick dog, that is one of the leading characters of the story. A timely article on the Greater New York, by Ernest Ingersoll, is called "Reasoning out a Metropolis," and gives the reason for New York's supremacy. There is a Christmas play, suitable for holiday production by boys and girls, entitled "Christmas Eve at Mother Hubbard's." As usual the number is overflowing with pictures and poems.

The January CENTURY has the opening part of Dr. Weir Mitchell's new novel "The Adventures of Francois; Foundling; Thief; Juggler and Fencing Master during the French Revolution," which is illustrated by Castaigne, and is expected to be a worthy successor of "Hugh Wynne." The American material includes "Recollections of Washington and his Friends" as preserved in the family of Nathaniel Greene, contributed by Martha L. Phillips and daintily illustrated by Malcolm Fraser. The "Topics of the Time" deal with current popular subjects, including "straight" voting, lynching, etc., and in addition to the amusing miscellany in the department of "Lighter Vein" there is an "Open Letter" by Jonas Stadling, with a fac-simile of the message from Andre, with its envelope, sent by the carrier pigeon, which was shot on July 15th.

It is quite clear, says the Chicago Chronicle, that postal savings banks would be a great improvement over the Willett banks at Leavenworth, Marengo and English, Ind., which failed last Saturday. The suspended institutions did business with the very class of people who would patronize the postal banks. Farmers, mechanics and small merchants were the depositors, and the failure of the banks will cause much greater distress than would the suspension of more pretentious concerns. Postal savings banks would afford such depositors a choice between private banks, paying relatively high interests, and government depositories paying low interest, but guaranteeing perfect security.

This will be appreciated in Grayling by those who have lost in our bank failure.

From Pere Cheney.

## EDITOR AVANCE.

Our Social Endeavorers met at Mr. and Mrs. Charles Richardson's, on last Tuesday evening, one and a half miles south of this place. I find that location of our meet makes quite a difference in numbers as there were only about thirty present on this occasion. We had a nice social time and danced, of course, and I find that these socials are quite beneficial in the line of different topics, and it brings us more in harmony with each other, and engenders a better relation all around. I think if more of this kind of sociability was indulged in our community throughout the county, it would have a tendency to improve the morals of the county, than otherwise. I know it is having a good influence about here in bringing the people more in touch, one with the other, and passing along some of the long and otherwise lonely evenings. L. O. S.

## Two Farm Home Reading Circle

### Michigan Agricultural College.

The object of the Farm Home Reading Circle is to recommend the best books for the farmer, gardener and stock breeder to read and at the same time to furnish an opportunity for the farmer to buy those books at greatly reduced prices.

The Farm Home Reading Circle, above all, claims to educate the present generation, those who are now farming. A very large number of our farmers are almost constantly asking for guidance in the selection of books to read which will be of practical benefit to them in their work. Again we say this is the object of the Farm Home Reading Circle. It can no longer be called an experiment, for it has been more successful than any other similar movement. It is stronger to-day than ever before. We have a large number of members, not only in Michigan but also in several other States, including Canada. Several changes have been made since the Farm Home Reading Circle was first organized, and we are sure that no one interested in farming, gardening, fruit growing or stock breeding can find a more profitable employment for their long winter evenings than to take up the course of reading outlined. We are making a special feature of our new women's course this year. Farmer's wives and daughters give us an opportunity to tell you about it. It is not necessary to organize a reading circle to get the benefit of this course. You can read alone.

We are trying to place within easy access of every farmer information of value to him in his every day work. Membership free to residents of Michigan. Address the Secretary for further information.

HERBERT W. MUMFORD, Sec'y Farm Home Reading Circle, Agricultural College, Mich. J. L. SNYDER, Ph. D., Pres. of the College.

The January number of the Delin-eator is called the Winter Holiday number, and begins the New Year with such an attractive display of fashions and literary matter that it will easily retain its place as the Woman's Favorite Magazine. The Winter styles are exceedingly becoming and are handsomely illustrated in colors and black. The first of several papers on the "Common Ills" is by Dr. Grace Peckham Murray, author of the popular "Health and Beauty" papers. The fiction includes "Dawn," a story of French life in which potencies of tragedy melt into a happy finale, by Helen Choate Prince, author of "A Transatlantic Chatelaine. Replacing the "Seasonable Cookery" pages is a paper giving formula for an inexpensive entertainment, such as the Afternoon Tea and Stand-Up-Supper. Mr. Vick's Flower Garden and the departments devoted to Knitting, Lace-Making, etc., complete a capital number. The Delin-eator is the Woman's favorite magazine and is issued by the famous Fashion Publishers, The Butterick Publishing Co., 17 West Thirtieth Street, New York, at the remarkably low rate of \$1.00 for a year's subscription, or 15 cents per copy.

The wife of the President has given special permission to John P. Sousa, "The March King," to dedicate to her his new composition just finished, and which will be called "The Lady of the White House." Mrs. McKinley forwarded her permission last week to the editor of "The Ladies' Home Journal," which will publish the Sousa composition complete in its next issue. This magazine has also received for the same number a new and large portrait of Mrs. McKinley, taken a few days ago in the White House conservatory. This is the second photograph which the President's wife has allowed to be taken within 10 years, the first portrait taken of her since 1887 having also gone to "The Ladies' Home Journal," which published it in its last October number, causing the entire edition of that issue to be exhausted.

There has been a constant growth in revenue ever since the Dingley tariff went in operation. The average receipts per day were greater in September than in August, and each month since, including that part of December which has expired, reveals a larger average income than in the preceding month. This is an encouraging exhibit. It shows that the predictions of adequate revenues from the law are likely to be realized before the fiscal year ends.

According to a St. Ignace-dispatch another deposit of shell marl was discovered near that city last Monday, which a local expert pronounces pure; no foreign matter being perceptible.—Exchange. If they do not make any more use of it than they do in this county it will be of no benefit to them. The supply here is inexhaustible.

## R. JOSEPH

Wishes his Patrons and Friends a

HAPPY NEW YEAR,

and at the same time requests them to call and examine his stock of Goods, of every description, which are arriving daily.

## GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE

—\*OF TINWARE.\*—  
HERE ARE A FEW PRICES.

Heavy Solid Cop. Boiler \$1.25	2 quart Tin Pail, 4c
Tin Boiler, Cop. Bot., 50 & 80c	3 qt. " 7c
10 quart Tin Pail, 9c	1 qt. " Measure, 3c
10 qt. Galvanized Pail, 11c	Milk Strainer, 5c
12 qt. " 15c	Tea and Coffee Pots, 5c
No. 9 Tin teakettle, cop bot 28c	Wash Dish, 3c
1 qt. Tin Pail, 3 1/2c	Granite Dish Pan, 3 1/2c

Every piece of Granite and Tin Ware is warranted.

A full line of Cook and Heating Stoves, Doors, Sash, Glass, Putty, Oils, &c., at lowest possible prices.

Yours for Low Prices,  
ALBERT KRAUS, Grayling, Michigan.

## THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY POLITICAL PAPER IN THE WEST

It is radically Republican, advocating for fair and honest reports of all political movements, and is published with ability and earnestness.

THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN SUPPLIES ALL THE NEWS AND BEST CURRENT LITERATURE

It is Morally Clean and as a Family Paper Is Without a Peer.

The Literature of its columns is equal to that of the best magazines. It is interesting to the children as well as the parents.

THE INTER OCEAN is a WESTERN NEWSPAPER, and while it brings to the family THE NEWS OF THE WORLD and gives its readers the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day, it is in full sympathy with the ideas and aspirations of Western people and discusses literature and politics from the Western standpoint.

\$1.00—PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR—\$1.00

THE DAILY AND SUNDAY EDITIONS OF THE INTER OCEAN ARE BEST OF THEIR KIND.

Price of Daily by mail, \$4.00 per year  
Price of Sunday by mail, \$2.00 per year  
Daily and Sunday by mail, \$6.00 per year

All new Subscribers to the AVALANCHE, and those who have paid up, can have it and the Weekly Inter-Ocean for \$1.00.

One of our well known farmers on Black river purchased an addition to his farm of forty acres, last year. He says he sold enough potatoes and hay from his farm this summer, to pay for the forty and has hay and potatoes left.—Cheboygan Tribune.

## Dana's SARSAPARILLA

"The Kind that Cures,"

will give you pure blood; make your stomach digest readily; your liver and kidneys active; your nerves strong. That's only assertion, but we back it up with this—YOUR MONEY BACK IF IT DOES NOT. This is an offer honest like the medicine. EVERY bottle of DANA'S is guaranteed to benefit or you get your money back.

All Druggists Keep It.

**Mortgage Sale.**  
UNDER the power of sale contained in mortgage, Soren Anderson and Agnes Anderson, his wife, are mortgagees, and Standard Savings and Loan Association, of Detroit, Michigan, is the mortgagee. The mortgage bears date February 28th, 1895, was recorded February 28th, 1895, in the office of Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, in Liber "D" of mortgages, pages 603 and 581. At this date there is due on said mortgage four hundred and thirty two and 60-100 dollars. The mortgaged premises are situated in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, viz: Lot four (4) Block three (3) of Goodale's Addition to Grayling. This land will be sold at the front door to the Court House, in the village of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan, on Saturday, March 13th, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, local time, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, cost and expense of said sale, and the attorney fee, provided for in said mortgage and by law.  
Dated December 30th, 1897.  
STANDARD SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION, Mortgagees.  
BARNHART & REXFORD, Attorneys for Mortgagees, dec23-13w

There are three "Just So" stories by Rudyard Kipling, one of which, "How the Whale got his Tiny Throat" appears in the Christmas St. NICHOLAS. "How the Camel got his Hump," will appear in the January number, and "How the Rhinoceros got his Wrinkly Skin," will come in the February St. NICHOLAS.

## BUY

YOUR  
DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
HARDWARE,  
AND  
HAY,  
OATS  
& FEED,

## OUR STORE.

We guarantee satisfaction and defy Competition.

Salling, Hanson & Company,  
Grayling, - Michigan.

## NEW MAGAZINES!

Our NEW BOOKS, MAGAZINES and STORY PAPERS, for January, are now here. Call and see them.

J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Mich.

## TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN PRICES!

Don't miss this Great Fall Sale!

\$1.25 and \$1.50 Children Shoes, 95c	\$1.50 Ladies fine Shoes, 95c
\$1.25 and \$1.50 Boys But. Shoes, 95c	\$2.75 " " " 1.08
\$2.00 Ladies fine Shoes, \$1.50	\$3.75 " " " 2.98
35c Dress Flannels, 25c	12c Upland Fleece, 9c
40c Novelty Goods, 25c	12c Swansdown, 9c
60c Wool Suitings, 40c	8c Shaker Flannel, 5c
25c Window Shades, to close, 8c	40c French Flannel, 20c
\$4.00 Men's Mackintoshes, 5.42	65c Muslin Night Gowns, 49c

For prices on other goods ask for hand bills.

Hats and Caps at low prices.  
Rubber Goods at very low prices.  
Clothing and Men's Furnishing Goods at reduced prices.

R. MEYERS,  
The Corner Store. GRAYLING, MICH

## Do You Want Satisfaction?

## THE DETROIT JOURNAL

SEMI-WEEKLY.

is the most satisfactory and popular twice-a-week newspaper published in Michigan. The Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly, is distinctively a Michigan newspaper devoted to the state in all its various interests and is the best, cheapest, and largest newspaper published in Michigan.

MORE PEOPLE READ The Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly, in Michigan, than any similar newspaper published. Here are a few reasons:

The Market Reports are the very best. The Latest News is in every issue. The Editorials acknowledged the choicest. The Journal Cartoons have a national reputation. The Journal's Stories are a pleasure to young and old. There are Carefully Edited Departments for all kinds of Readers.

The Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly,  
5 PAGES, 64 COLUMNS, 104 EDITIONS.  
\$1.00 PER YEAR.

The BEST and CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER published for the money.  
IF NOT A READER SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE.

(Write your name and address on a postal card and send to J. C. Scott, Mgr. Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly for free sample copy.)

SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION OFFER.  
The Semi-Weekly Journal and Crawford County Avalanche, only \$1.55 per year, in advance.

# The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.  
THURSDAY, DEC. 30, 1897.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

**Pay or stop, will be our motto for 1898.**

Remember the party at the Opera House, to-morrow evening.

Dining Chairs, open cane seats, from \$6.00 up, at Braden & Forbes.

H. Schreiber, of Grove, was in town, last Thursday.

**Buy a Garland Stove of S. H. & Co., and keep warm.**

Joseph Pym, of Grove township, was in town, last Thursday.

A good large Couch, for \$8.50, at Braden & Forbes.

E. Waldron, of South Branch, was in town, last Thursday.

**Order the Delinquent of S. H. & Co.**

Supervisor Hosli, of Blaine township, was in town last Thursday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

Otis Hanna, of Beaver Creek, was in town, last Thursday.

**Bring your Wheat and Rye to S. H. & Co.**

Chas. Fautley of Grove township, was in town, last Thursday.

Fifteen bars of Lion Soap for 25 cents, at Claggett's.

J. A. Breaker of Center Plains, was a caller at this office, last Friday.

Claggett's Golden Sunrise Tea can't be beat. Only 25 cents. Try it.

Chas. Hilton, of Gaylord, was the guest of Ben Kraus, on Christmas.

**Order Butterick's Patterns of S. H. & Co.**

N. Michelson made a flying trip to the Almaz sanitarium, last week.

Nice Assortment of Mouldings, at Braden & Forbes.

Mrs. R. Hanson has been at Alma, for a few days.

Pure Maple Syrup for your Pancakes, at Claggett's.

Er Bell returned to his home in Negaunee, Tuesday.

For Picture Framing go to Braden & Forbes.

R. Hanson and wife were visiting at Lewiston, one day last week.

Santa Claus will make his headquarters at Fournier's Drug Store.

Upward of a million cedar ties and cedar posts were shipped from Alpena this season.

Dolls and Toys of all descriptions, at Fournier's Drug Store.

A big excelsior factory is to be built at West Branch, and a large flouring mill at Omer.

No. 1 Sewing Machine, warranted, for \$25.00, at Braden & Forbes.

A. H. Anolis, of Beaver Creek township, was in town, last Thursday.

Hand Sleds, at your own prices, at the Furniture Store.

Miss Althea McIntire spent Christmas and till Monday afternoon with Miss Lizzie Mantz, at Lewiston.

S. S. Claggett offers \$5,000 reward for any imprints found in his Buckwheat Flour. Try it.

B. F. Sherman, of Maple Forest, township, was in town, last Saturday.

Handsome, large Antique Cupboard, for \$12.00, at Braden & Forbes.

BORN—On the 19th, inst., to Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Sherman, of Maple Forest, a daughter.

JA-VO Blend is the name of Claggett's 25 cent Coffee. Best on earth for the money.

Prof. W. F. Benkelman was called to Tuscola county, last Saturday, by the serious illness of his father.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees in town.

S. C. Knight came in Tuesday to make application for final proof on his homestead.

Upholstered Rockers, spring seat, from \$3.50 up, at the Furniture Store.

Henry Kleinfeld and son, of Blaine township, were in town, last Thursday.

If you want the AVALANCHE for 1898, pay your past due subscription during December.

BORN—At Gaylord, on the 23d, inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Jap Hoyt, a son.

Mrs. A. L. Pond returned on Tuesday evening from a Christmas visit with her mother, at Bay City.

Mrs. Jay Allen had the pleasure of entertaining her father, Jas. Valentine, and two cousins, Edward and Miss May Lockhart, all of Van-ars for Christmas.

Mrs. R. P. Forbes went home with Miss Ettie Coventry for Christmas, returning Monday.

Buckley & Douglass of Manistee, have raised the wages paid to men in the woods \$5 per month and up.

Call at Bates & Co's. for School Supplies and Tablets. A gift with every Tablet.

Mrs. T. A. Carney enjoyed the presence of her mother and aunt from Bay City, for Christmas time.

A large line of Fancy Rockers for your Christmas presents, at Braden & Forbes.

School closed last Thursday, so the teachers could all reach home for Christmas Eve. They will resume their work next Monday.

**Ladies, call at S. H. & Co's. store and get a Metropolitan Fashion Sheet free.**

It is reported that large numbers of wildcats prowl around West Branch, carrying off pigs and other animals.

If anything is wanted in our line for Christmas, leave your order early at Braden & Forbes.

Elmer Trumley returned to the Agricultural College to-day. W. Elkhoff will not go till Monday morning.

Now is a good time to pay your subscription. The AVALANCHE needs money.

E. C. Kendrick started for the Agricultural College, yesterday, so as to be in time. "The farthest way round is the surest."

**S. H. & Co. are buying Wheat and Rye, and paying highest market price for it.**

Mrs. J. K. Bates went to Gaylord, last Friday morning, to assist in taking care of the new heir to Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt.

If you want a good well made Bed-room Suit for \$15.00, call at Braden & Forbes.

Mrs. and Miss Hadley took the early train, Saturday, for a visit with old time friends at Grand Blanc, and vicinity.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

The clerks, book-keepers, etc., and many in the village, appreciate the usual generosity in Christmas gifts from Salling, Hanson & Co.

Now is your time to buy Carpets, before we raise the price. Braden & Forbes.

Will Longley who has been at work in the planing mill at Lewiston, has returned to Grayling.

**Albert Kraus has no cheap store Tin Ware, but sells good Tin Ware cheap. Call and be convinced.**

The Atlanta Tribune says that L. W. Ostrander is located in the Rifle block, at Lewiston, and has a nice office.

Square top Extension Tables, well made, from \$4.50 up, at Braden & Forbes.

Howard Little went down to Grayling, last Friday, where he expects to start a photograph gallery—Osgo Co. Herald.

Our stock of perfumes is made up of the choicest Foreign and American odors on the market.

**FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE.**

The Osgo Herald says, that Jas. Bowen, of Dover township killed a Wildcat, last Sunday, and had his exchequer increased by \$3 bounty.

If you want a good Carpet Sweeper, you can get it at the Furniture Store of Braden & Forbes.

Miss Marie Mantz, of Lewiston, formerly of this village, is a pupil at Olivet College.

**Gold Medal Flour is the best in the market. Buy a barrel of S. H. & Co., or call for a sample package.**

Holger Hanson and Axel Michelson are home for their holiday vacation, from the Mining School, at Houghton.

All regular correspondence for the AVALANCHE, must reach us by Tuesday, as our forms are made up on Wednesday.

**Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER.**

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, Druggist.

**Bucklin's Arnica Salve.**

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The adjourned session of the Board of Supervisors will be convened next Monday.

Harry Pond, and wife and children went to Detroit last Friday to spend Christmas with his sister.

Leon J. Stephan and his mother, of Grove township, were in town on Monday.

Grayling Council, R. & S. M., will hold their regular convocations on Friday, on or before the full of the Moon.

Er Bell arrived here from Negaunee, Saturday morning, a welcome guest of many friends, though all regretted the sad cause of his coming at this time.

Mrs. A. Groulett returned from Ann Arbor last Friday evening, where she had been for medical treatment. Her mother and sister kept house for her during her absence.

Claggett's new line of Canned Goods consists of Evergreen, Ruby, Lily of the Valley Sugar Corn, Ruby Succotash, Eureka and Favorite Peas, Tip Top, Roast Beef and Ruby Tomatoes. Try 'em.

All business places in town were closed Christmas, and the day given over to social enjoyment. Family parties were numerous, and but few of our people left home for recreation.

Gaylord taxpayers will be given an opportunity to vote on the question of bonding the village for the extension of the water works system, and the paving of the main business street.

Our little friend, Miss Jennie Warren, of Lewiston, came down yesterday for a visit. The brightness of youth chases away the shadows of age, and we are glad to have the house filled with such sunshine.

Bellaire shipped her first full car load of grain, last week. It won't be the last by a long shot. The agricultural resources of northern Michigan are rapidly coming to the front.

A goodly number of our delinquent subscribers have responded to our call for settlement during the past month. To such we return thanks, to the others the AVALANCHE says "Good Bye" with this issue.

The lecture at the M. E. Church, Monday evening, was fairly attended and listened to by an appreciative audience. Prof. Goodrich is a pleasing speaker, and handles his subject in an entertaining manner.

P. Aebi and family went to Blaine township for a visit with the family of Supervisor Hosli, and to spend Christmas near their old home. They report having a pleasant time in spite of the rough weather.

M. H. French has been offered the postmastership at West Branch by Congressman Crump, and has accepted it. Mr. French is popular, and it is believed his appointment will please everybody.

Warren Francis, of Williamston, arrived in town, last Friday, to make his uncle, J. M. Francis and family, a short visit. He left for his home, Monday. Will accompany him to Lewiston—Atlanta Tribune.

We will furnish our subscribers with the AVALANCHE and the WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN, for \$1.50 per year in advance. The WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN is without doubt the best weekly paper published in Chicago. Now is the time to subscribe.

Attorney General Maynard holds, that since the Supreme Court has decided the new peddlers' license law to be unconstitutional, the old law providing for hawkers' and peddlers' licenses to be taken out upon application to the state treasurer is now in force.

Reports to the State Board of Health show that the diseases which caused the most sickness in Michigan last week, were in order of prevalence rheumatism, neuralgia, influenza, tonsillitis and bronchitis. Diphtheria is reported at 47 places, scarlet fever at 43, and typhoid fever at 42.

**K. O. T. M. Officers.**

Crawford Tent No. 192, K. O. T. M., elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Commander, J. J. Collins.

Lieut. Com., J. Croteau.

Rec. Keeper, Thos. Nolan.

Finance Keeper, F. Tetu.

Chaplain, Geo. Dyer.

Physician, Dr. J. Leighton.

Sergeant, W. Woodfield.

M. at A., A. Croteau.

1st M. of G., S. Anderson.

2d M. of G., C. Scow.

Sentinel, H. Oaks.

Picket, C. Wilson.

**Bucklin's Arnica Salve.**

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, Druggist.

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# HOLIDAY GOODS!

Our Store is Headquarters for HOLIDAY Goods, embracing

TOILET AND MANICURE SETS, GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, WORK BOXES, SHAVING SETS, JEWEL CASES, NECK-

TIE BOXES, COLLAR AND CUFF BOXES, FANCY

ATOMIZERS, PHOTO ALBUMS, CELLULOID NOVELTIES, FRAMES, MEDALLIONS, BIBLES, POEMS, VASES, CUPS AND SAUCERS, DOLLS & TOYS. FINE

PERFUMERIES AT 25, 50 & 75

CENTS PER OZ.

**L. FOURNIER, Druggist.**

**Obituary.**

Nora Masters-Bell was born Feb. 1st, 1871, at West Unity, Ohio. At the age of 3 years she came to Grayling with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Masters, where she grew to womanhood. A delicate child, she was watched over and guarded with the most tender solicitude, and it was hoped that her constitution had so strengthened that she might live a long, happy and useful life.

The prevailing sentiment of her life was the love of the true and beautiful, the latter leading her towards artistic work, which was given much study in connection with her education, and after her graduation here she entered the art department of Hillsdale College, where her love for painting was more fully developed, and the work of her pencil shows the touch of the true artist, whose work is guided by love.

A devoted Christian all her life, while in college she became acquainted with the work of the Y. P. S. C. E. and on her return organized the society here which has proved so successful to our society, and whose members, as a token of their loving remembrance placed a beautiful floral emblem on her casket.

January 5th, 1898, she was united in marriage with Frank A. Bell, City Attorney of Negaunee, in which place their happy home has been. Over two years ago a catarrhal trouble developed, followed by Bronchitis and that in turn by ulcerative Phthisis. Despite all that tender love could devise, or all that science could accomplish, with now and then a seeming improvement that gave rise to hopes, only to be broken, she faded steadily away. As a final hope she was taken to Denver, Colorado, last September, where it was thought the air of that altitude might be of benefit, but that hope, like others, was crushed, and on Dec. 22nd she passed from death unto life, in that city.

Her body arrived here Christmas morning, and the hundreds of mourners who met the train, were a testimony of the love so freely given her, and so deserved. Agreeable to her wish, the final obsequies were conducted from the home of her childhood, Rev. R. L. Cope officiating, and with a wealth of floral offerings surrounding her, the mortal part of her so universally loved was laid to rest in our cemetery.

She leaves her parents and brother, her husband and her four-year-old boy to mourn her going, but to rejoice in her memory.

"Not dead but entered into life," the words said the victor won. Oh, friends, who loved her, try to say: "Dear Father, may thy will be done." She lives, she lives for evermore."

**Free of Charge to Sufferers.**

Cut this out and take it to your druggist and get a sample bottle free of Dr.

## DEER IN ABUNDANCE.

### THE WISCONSIN AND MICHIGAN WOODS FULL OF THEM.

Exceptional Number of Animals Observed in Hunting Grounds—Methods of the Skilled Woodman in Approach—Big Antlered Game.

How They Are Hunted.  
Within a night's ride of Chicago deer and bear may be found in good numbers. Yet a little further into the wilderness such an abundance of deer has not been seen for many years. In the wilds of Wisconsin and throughout Northern Michigan deer are so plentiful that the "still" hunters have had no trouble in "walking up" game in any likely place of woods.

Wisconsin always has been a good deer country. Food is abundant, the woods are large and there is just such a variety of country as the deer loves for a habitation. He can wander over hills, through thick swamps or open woods, and all around is silence save what noise is made by the chirping birds and wild creatures like himself. He loves to feed a little on the lowlands and then browse on the high ground. It takes him a long time to make a meal, and no matter how much of good food there may be in any particular place he will not remain there to thoroughly satisfy his appetite. He must roam about and eat over a great deal of territory. When he has browsed and fed till he is content he loves to pose behind a clump of bushes and watch and listen. At such times he stands with head up as stanch as a setter on point, and if one watches him closely not a movement of his muscles will be detected. He sweeps the country before him with his keen eyes, and his sharp ears will be disturbed by the breaking of a twig anywhere within gunshot.

When the day is still the deer is confident he can outwit the enemy who tries to creep up on him with shotgun or rifle. But when the wind blows he fears to trust himself in those places where he may easily be approached by man, so he hides in the thickets and remains very quiet until night. To kill a deer on a still day when he is not difficult to find the hunter must match the deer in cunning and must possess a marked degree of patience. The deer, conscious of his own craftiness, wanders slowly through the woods, but he

other. Whatever deer may be lying down are jumped and the hunters take a chance at getting a snip shot as the deer starts away. If he runs down the line he may get shot or if he goes straight away he may eventually run afoul of the other line of hunters. Half a dozen men hunting by two lines in this way are likely to bag several deer in a morning's hunt.

Several years ago big market hunters played havoc with the deer in the northern woods. They made it a business to hunt in all manner of ways and were so successful that it became necessary to make and enforce laws for the animal's protection. A favorite method of the market hunter was to "shrine" deer at night. The deer, moving about feeding, would be attracted by a huge lamp. His curiosity would lead him to come near enough to the light to be reached by the hunter's gun, fired from a convenient ambush.

Hounds drove and harried the deer so much that it was found necessary to prohibit the chasing of deer with dogs. Under the protection of stringent laws the woods have been made to abound with deer.

#### CLEANING POSTALS.

Process to Remove Printing from Uncanceled Cards.

An advertisement has appeared in some of the daily papers, in which a cash payment has been offered for uncanceled printed postal cards. This was all that was stated, and as it seemed to be out of the general run of advertisements, a call was made on the advertiser to find out the object of this offer.

It seems that many business houses have occasion to have a large number of postal cards printed, to advertise some special line of goods or for the use of some traveling man. For some reason or other the conditions may change, so that perhaps only half of the cards are used. Being printed, they cannot be used in any other way, and the result is that in many cases out of ten they are consigned to the waste basket, as the Government does not redeem uncanceled postal cards as it does stamped envelopes.

A process has been discovered by which all of the printed matter may be removed from the card, leaving it in the same condition as when bought at the postoffice. A charge of 1/2 cent per card is made for this work, or in other words, a man sends 500 cards to be "made over." The man who does the

## WAS PULLMAN'S MODEL-MAKER.

Job W. Massey Made the Plans of the First Dining Car.

Job W. Massey is a farmer, living about nine miles north of Charleston, Ill. The death of George M. Pullman has brought to light the fact that Mr. Massey was at one time associated with the palace car magnate.

In 1890 Mr. Massey was a model-maker in Chicago. He furnished the "mechanical brains" for men who had bright ideas, but not the skill to execute them. Through the channels of business Massey became acquainted with the manager of the Pullman car mechanical department, a man named Longstreet, and afterward with Pull-



man himself. His first work with the Pullman people was the devising of a coil spring to lift and hold in place the berths in a sleeper. This was about the time that the construction of the dining car was worrying the railroad people.

One day Massey and Longstreet went to the yards, and Massey sketched a car in the outlines, or skeleton. Then he went to work on the model. It took him the whole summer, and while the work was in progress hundreds of visitors were attracted where the tiny car was being constructed. A rule of the patent office still in force prohibits the offering of a model more than six inches in length, but in this instance special permission was obtained from the commissioner to make a model twenty inches long, yet, with this additional advantage, the car was very

man himself. His first work with the Pullman people was the devising of a coil spring to lift and hold in place the berths in a sleeper. This was about the time that the construction of the dining car was worrying the railroad people.

Within twenty-four hours he had started, with one companion, who, worn out with toil and exposure, was obliged to remain at Bent's fort on the Arkansas River until spring. After suffering untold hardship, with his ears, face and hand frozen, Dr. Whitman reached St. Louis in February, 1843, and on March 3 he arrived in Washington, five months from the time of starting.

His first question on reaching civilization was as to the Ashburn treaty. He was told it had been concluded. "How about Oregon?" "Left out of the treaty," was the reply. The whole question of the boundary west of the Rocky Mountains had been reserved for future settlement. Dr. Whitman was able to give such information as to the value and the accessibility of the country as determined American statesmen not lightly to surrender it.

Daniel Webster said to him that mountains and deserts made communication with Oregon impossible.

"I took a wagon over the mountains," replied Dr. Whitman, "and have the wagon now." The same summer Dr. Whitman conducted a party of nearly

diminutive, and required the most delicate and intricate work. After three months of patient labor Massey sent his model to Washington. He says it was as pretty a piece of work as any ever submitted to the commissioner of patents. The car was perfect in every respect. The seats, four to each table, were upholstered, the doors were hung with silver-plated hinges, the kitchen, with its range, shelves, sink, cellar, etc., was true to life. Job W. Massey won the prize and George M. Pullman repeated the fruits thereof.

After the fire in 1871 Mr. Massey left Chicago, went to Coles County and engaged in farming. He is a man of fine intellect and polished manners.

#### FREAK HOOSIER TREES.

Sugar Maples that Are United in Regular Siamese Twin Style.

A "freak" Ohio tree or trees has aroused the pride of Indianans, and Martinsville, Ind., steps to the fore with the claim that she has the greatest case of Siamese twins of the forest on record. The picture shows what this Hoosier freak looks like. The tree, which are so peculiarly united are sugar maples and are about 12 inches in diameter. They are fully 20 feet apart. As can be seen, the limb from one tree has grown over and united with the trunk of the other. The limb is almost equal in diameter to the body of either



"SIAMESE TWIN" TREES.

tree, and is about 18 feet from the ground. The trees are on the Mitchell farm, within three-fourths of a mile of Martinsville, Ind., and are pointed out to sightseers as banner attractions.

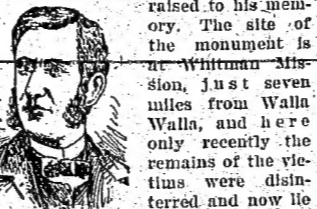
The Reindeer's Warm Coat.  
The skin of the reindeer is so impervious to the cold that any one clothed in such a dress, with the addition of a blanket of the same material, may bear the intensest rigors of an Arctic winter's night.

What the average Kentuckian needs is a waterproof coat for his stomach.

## DR. MARCUS WHITMAN.

A Missionary, He Did Not Forget to Be a Zealous American.

To commemorate the massacre of Dr. Marcus Whitman and his wife on Nov. 29, 1847, a marble shaft has been



raised to his memory. The site of the monument is at Whitman Mission, just seven miles from Walla Walla, and here only recently the remains of the victims were disinterred and now lie

in new-made graves on the same spot. It was through the efforts of Dr. Whitman that that portion of our country now comprising Oregon, Washington and Idaho, with portions of Wyoming and Montana, was saved to the Union.

Previous to the final establishment of the boundary line between Canada and the United States by the treaty of 1846, the Hudson Bay Company was in virtual possession of that whole country. It opposed all efforts to civilize the Indians, for the reason that civilization would interfere seriously with their trade.

In 1832 four Indians came from Oregon to St. Louis, a journey of more than 3,000 miles, for the sole purpose of obtaining for their people the "Book from heaven," the white man's Bible. The Methodist Episcopal church sent out the Rev. Jason Lee and his associates in 1834 and in 1835 the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions sent the Rev. Samuel Parker and Dr. Marcus Whitman to explore the country.

On the strength of their report the Board Commissioned them to establish a mission among the Nez Percés, and sent two other laborers, the Rev. R. H. Spalding and his young wife to accompany them. Mrs. Spalding and Mrs. Whitman were the first white women to cross the Rocky Mountains. They reached Vancouver in September, 1836, having journeyed by wagon all the way and having proved it possible to take emigrant trails from the Mississippi to the Pacific coast.

In 1842 there were 322 Indian families living, under their tuition, had begun to cultivate the soil. In September of that year Dr. Whitman met at a dinner table at Walla Walla several of the chief officers of the Hudson Bay Company, and heard what convinced him that effort was being made to stimulate immigration from the British possessions and to raise over the whole Territory the British flag. Excessing his hasty departure, he rode twenty-five miles to his home, and before he had leaped from his saddle announced his purpose: "I am going to ride to Washington, God carrying me through, and bring out an immigration next season which will save this Territory to the United States."

The camera is actually introduced into the stomach and exposed for from five to eight seconds, the light for photographing being supplied by a small incandescent lamp attached to it. No narcotics are required, as there is no pain connected with the operation. In early cases anesthesia was tried, but the movement of the stomach which occurs in deep anesthesia blurred the picture.

When the camera is introduced the patient holds his breath, which he can easily do for the short time of the exposure. By this means the movement of the membrane is prevented. The electric light, which is detachable, may first be introduced in order that an outline of the stomach be made externally on the abdomen, and at the same time the required length of tubing from the teeth of the focal point can be determined. There is a good deal of uncertainty connected with this method of exploring the inner organs of the abdominal section, but if it can be made anything like practicable it will, obviously, be of untold value to the pathologist.

An Accommodating Railroad.

"It used to be a standing joke," says the Leviston (Me.) Journal, "that any obliging conductor on the Bangor and Piscataquis road would stop a train while a passenger got out and dug a mess of greens, and the writer once enjoyed a tarry in Piscataquis woods when the only apparent cause of the stop was to let some summer tourists gather some choice wild flowers that the good old customs are still kept up there, as the Bangor paper reports that a train was stopped about half way across Bunker Brook trestle the other day to allow a photographer to get a picture of it, and also to take views of the beautiful scenery around there."

Mountain of Diamonds.  
Some idea of the wealth of the South African diamond diggings may be formed from the fact that in twenty-six years no less than seventeen tons of these precious stones have been unearthed, aggregating in value \$375,000,000; that the yearly output is now about \$15,000,000, and that as old fields become less valuable new ones are being discovered, which promise to maintain the product. The profits of three diamond companies run from \$7,500,000 to \$8,500,000 each, and it is owing to the dexterous management of these monopolies that the price of diamonds has not been affected to any noticeable extent.—London Times.

A woman is very apt to regard her friends as so many debts to be cheerfully and promptly met.

The opposite side of the street is one thing that never comes to the man who waits.

Whitman Memorial.

900 emigrants, with 121 wagons, across the mountains into Oregon and practically settled the question as to which flag should float over the vast domain. Legal effect was given to it by the treaty of 1846.

The hostile influences, however, of the Hudson Bay Company and others continued to work on the minds of the Indians, with the result that on Nov. 29, 1847, he and his wife, with thirteen other persons, were foully massacred by the people they had come to benefit. Whitman College has since been founded there as a tribute to his memory. His grave has been hitherto unmarked, but a modest monument will henceforth indicate the spot where sleeps one of the benefactors of the republic.

Viviparous Fish.

A doubt that has troubled scientists for years—whether there exists a viviparous kind of fish, one that gives birth to its young in a living state—was definitely settled in the affirmative the other day when the City Hall fountain of the capital of Arizona, Territory was cleaned out. In turning the water out of the big cement basin, where a gold fish variety of the carp family has long disported itself for the edification of the Phoenix nurse girl and the Maricopa County bobo, it was found that many of the fish had given birth to

progeny fully formed and ready to dart about in search of food at the moment of coming into their watery world. Others that were globular in shape, except for the protruding eyes and a nascent tail fin, that could scarcely be seen without a strong glass. From all evidences, it was clear that the clean-up had been made during the breeding season, yet there was no sign of fish roe or eggs. Many specimens of the strange young fish were collected, and will be shipped to different experts, one lot going to the Smithsonian Institution.—Phoenix (Ariz.) Correspondent St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## MCKINLEY'S FIRST SWEETHEART.

The Story of How He Won the Love of Miss Lydia Woodworth.

Mrs. Lydia Woodworth, of Big Rapids, Mich., has at last consented to tell the story of the early romantic love passage between herself and the man who is now President of the United States.

Away back in the days of their blooming youth, when both lived in the village of Poland, Ohio; William Wooded Mrs. McKing, then Miss Lydia



MRS. LYDIA WOODWORTH.

Woodworth. She was a pretty girl with plenty of admirers, but of them all she favored but one, and that was William McKing. The energetic lad wooed like a Napoleon, but he met his Waterloo at the hands of the old people. As soon as they discovered that the young couple were contemplating matrimony they interfered. McKing

was poor, and to the shrewd eye of John Woodworth he did not appear like a man calculated to get on in the world, and for this reason he denied him the hand of his fair daughter. The usual result followed: clandestine meetings and surreptitious correspondence was resorted to. Whispers of a possible elopement were wafted to the old folks' ears. They resolved upon stern measures and the romance was at an end.

There was in Poland a young man named McKing, who had persistently wooed the fair Lydia. Her parents favored his suit and declared that she must marry him. There was a stormy scene, and the girl vowed that she would have the man of her choice or none, but in the end she yielded. She married McKing, who has been to her all that her parents anticipated. To-day she is living in Big Rapids with her husband and two pretty daughters. Their home is cozy and comfortable, and they have the respect of the community and a substantial part in its social life.

Photographing a Stomach.  
An electric lamp and camera have been invented for photographing the interior of the stomach. The invention is intended to assist in diagnosing obscure ailments, such as cancer of the stomach, and render laparotomy unnecessary. A perfect picture of the pyloric mucous membrane is said to have been obtained.

The camera is actually introduced into the stomach and exposed for from five to eight seconds, the light for photographing being supplied by a small incandescent lamp attached to it. No narcotics are required, as there is no pain connected with the operation. In early cases anesthesia was tried, but the movement of the stomach which occurs in deep anesthesia blurred the picture.

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## CASTE IN INDIA.

A Member of the Parliama Has No Chance for Rising.

"In India all save the lowest caste, what we call pariahs, can rise in the world, as we Western folk count rising. They can become as rich as they like; they can enter Government service, become merchants, lawyers, anything they please. But caste is a religious and social distinction, which is self-supporting, self-contained. A Brahmin is always a Brahmin, even if he be a servant. I remember one case where the rajah of a Hill state always named to the servant of a friend of mine. The servant was of a higher position than the ruler of the land in which he served."

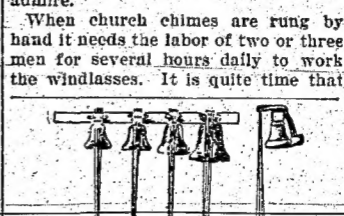
"Then a member of the lowest caste, or pariah, has no chance of rising?"

"None as a Hindoo. If he becomes a Mohammedan—which only requires a renunciation of their creed before witnesses—he takes his position among his new coreligionists. Of course, to Hindoos he remains tabu, as all Mohammedans are, even of the highest rank. Theoretically, he would be. But not in marriage. He would find great difficulty in getting a wife of good class, no matter how rich he might be; for money and position count for little in India. The poorest and lowliest intermarry with the richest, if they are of good caste. Of course, caste is essentially Hindoo, but in the Punjab, which is largely Mohammedan, the exclusive feeling of caste extends to the latter. I remember, for instance, a Mohammedan nobleman of the highest rank, enormously wealthy, finding the greatest difficulty in securing a wife in what I may call his class, because his mother had not been of a reputable class. It would not have been so difficult a task in England. Briefly, then, an outcast—though this is a misnomer, since the scavengers or pariahs never belonged to any caste at all—by changing his occupation—that is, ceasing to be a scavenger and touching unclean things—and becoming a Mohammedan, can rise, as we count rising, in the world. But, virtually, he remains the man he was born."

WORKED BY WEIGHTS.  
Church Chimes Rang by an Ingenious Constructed Apparatus.

Few people who admire the musical peal of the bells from some old country church can realize how much labor is expended to produce the rhythm they admire.

When church chimes are rung by hand it needs the labor of two or three men for several hours daily to work the windlasses. It is quite time that



ST. GERMAIN L'AUXERROIS CHIME.

Ingenuity should have set to work to arrange an apparatus by which the chimes can be rung with less trouble; and the illustration shows such machinery for the chimes now set up in the tower of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, in Paris. The great saving of work will be realized when it is said that this chime requires only one man to spend ten minutes a week to wind up the weights connected with the automatic part of the chimes.

Old Maids of Olden Times.

What became of the unmarried gentlewoman in the eighteenth century? There were many. Some had money and lived alone, with the bravest rank of mistresses. Some had none, and lived for the most part with the eldest brother. Even the thought of working for their livelihood was a degradation unspeakable; in fact, they did work, but it was the household work. Such a woman is described by Goethe, writing in 1798. He says:

"When I was a young man there existed in the families of most unmarried men or widowers of the rank of gentlemen, residents in the country, a certain antiquated female, either maiden or widow, commonly a nun or cousin. Her dress I have now before me; it consisted of a stiff starched cap and hood, a little hoop, a rich silk damask gown, with large towers. She leant on an ivory-headed crutch-cane, and was followed by a fat, pithy dog of the pug kind, who commonly reposed on a cushion and enjoyed the privilege of snoring at the servants, occasionally biting their heels with impunity. By the side of this good old lady jingled a bunch of keys, securing, in different closets and corner cupboards, all sorts of cordial waters, cherry and raspberry brandy, washes for the complexion, Daffy's Elixir, a rich seed cake, a number of pots of currant jelly and raspberry jam, with a range of gallipots and phials containing salves, electuaries, jalaps, and purges for the use of the poor neighbors. The daily business of this good lady was to scold the maids, collect eggs, feed the turkeys, and assist at all the interesting events that happened within the parish."

Her Beginning.  
Tom—How do you like that novel I brought you yesterday?

Allice—Oh, I don't like it at all. I don't care to finish it.

Tom—How much have you read?

Allice—One chapter.

Tom—Then you really haven't got into the story. The first chapter's merely a sort of an introduction.

Allice—But the first chapter isn't the one I've read, and the heroine dies! No, you may take it back.

Canoe.  
"I suppose," said the campaign worker, "that you are going to vote the straight ticket?"

"No," said the unswerving partisan, "I'm going to keep on voting the same old ticket; I don't care how crooked it gets."—Washington Star.



FLASHES OF FUN.

The Two Classes.—"I see that Timmins is getting out another novel." "Historical or hysterical?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Military Compliment.—Lieutenant—"Good evening, Miss. You look like a regiment of rosebuds to-night."—Fillegende Blatter.

"They say all the necessities of life are very dear in the Klondike." "Not at all. Ice is so cheap they can't give it away."—Puck.

Photographer—"Now, try to look like yourself." (Noting the effect)—"Well, er, ha, ha, try to look like somebody else."—Hartley Life.

Johnny—"Papa, what is a faction?" Papa—"It is a term used to describe that section of the party to which you do not belong."—Puck.

Friend—"This seems to be a comfortable flat." Harlequin—"It does. It makes that impression on everybody who doesn't live in it."—Puck.

Elderly Coquette (sentimentally)—"Yes, my dear Mr. Assessor, love is eternal." Assessor (frightened)—"So I perceive."—Fillegende Blatter.

"Experience," said Uncle Eben, "is er good teacher; but education is libber ter be wasted on er man dat don't 'pen on nuffin' else."—Washington Star.

Executive—"I would appoint your man, but he's too ignorant for the police force." Heeler—"Den put him on the school board."—New York Herald.

"Does my whistling disturb you?" "Oh, not in the least. I'm used to hearing men whistle. I'm a collector for a millinery house."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Long Head.—"Why does that hard-drinking Bessy wear his hat all the time?" "For fear he can't get it on if he takes it off."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mistress—"Bridget, are there any letters for me this morning?" Bridget—"Only two postal cards, but there's nothing of importance in them."—Fillegende Blatter.

A Dilemma.—"Well, George, dear, what do you think of my new hat?" "I wish I knew." "Know what?" "What I am expected to think."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

How It May Be.—"People are not alike, and what suits one may not please another." "I guess that's right. What is one man's bicycle is another man's juggernaut."—Puck.

"I hear," said the zephyr, "that you have been raging through the north-west." "Never was a worse mistake," howled the blizzard. "I was quite cool."—Indianapolis Journal.

He (looking out at the window)—"It's so bright and cheerful within and so cold and gloomy without." She—"Without what?" He—"Why, without you, dearest."—Chicago News.

"Marriage," said the Sentimental Girl, "is a lottery." "But the trouble is," said the Pessimistic Bachelor, "that the man takes most of the chances."—Indianapolis Journal.

How He Filled in His Time.—Magistrate—"What do you do during the week?" "Tramp—Nothing." Magistrate—"And on Sunday?" "Tramp—Then I take a day off."—Tit-Bits.

Husband—"Maria, wake up quick! The house is on fire. You save the baby!" Wife—"Oh, my wheel, my wheel!" Husband—"Come on, I carried that out first."—Rochester Herald.

First Mother—"Don't you find it a great relief to have the children in school again?" Second Mother—"Well, it would be if they didn't learn so many new questions to ask."—Tit-Bits.

Jean—"Why do you never speak to Mr. Outre? He is uncouth, but I feel sure he is a diamond in the rough." Katherine—"So do I. That's why I'm cutting him."—Cincinnati Commercial.

Good Friend.—"I have reason to suspect that your husband is flirting with other women. You ought to follow him wherever he goes." "Great heavens! My husband is a postman."—Fillegende Blatter.

The Wise Proprietor.—Guest (in cheap restaurant)—"Here, waiter! this meal is simply vile. I won't pay for it." "Where's the proprietor?" Waiter—"He's out at lunch, sir."—Philadelphia Record.

Kate—"He seems extremely devoted. He talks of going to the Klondike for my sake." Beatrice—"Well, that would give you two chances. He might come back with a fortune or he might not come back at all."—Puck.

Cruel—Naomi—"He's a mean, insulting thing." Stella—"Why?" Naomi—"I told him I didn't know whether to go to the opera or the play, and he said I was old enough to choose for myself."—Philadelphia American.

Mr. Wiggins—"The true facts of the case were that—Mrs. Wiggins, interrupting—"Joshua, did you ever know any facts that weren't true?"—And she never heard the rest of that story.—Somerville Journal.

How He Loved Them.—Mrs. Merry—"I never saw a boy so fond of pets as Bobby is." Mrs. Wallace—"Really?" Mrs. Merry—"Yes; he's worn out a kitten and two pups in the last two months."—Golden Days.

"Majah, did you read of them discorv'n in the bones of a mastodon down in the old State of Ohio day?" "I did, Cuneo, I did, thank you. What bobby cubs they must have had in those days, sah!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Sue Brette—"I never saw such a cold audience in my life." Foece Light—"Didn't they warm up a bit?" "Well, when they spoke of bringing out the author, I believe some of the audience got hot."—Yonkers Statesman.

British Progress in India.  
A railway to India, from Alexandria to Agra and Bombay is proposed by C. E. D. Black, in a paper read before the English Society of Arts. The line would be 2,400 miles long, from Port Said to Karachi and would cross upper Arabia to Basra, at the head of the Persian Gulf, and skirt the north shore of the gulf and the Arabian Sea to Karachi, on the border of India. Mr. Black advocates the route for political purposes mainly, through he thinks the revenue would be sufficient to pay a fair interest on its estimated cost of \$75,000,000.

**The Caretaker.**  
Caretaker is a word adopted into modern use and means one who takes care of and is very generally applied to those employed to take care of things committed to their keeping. The way some people have of taking care of themselves is very suggestive of the need of a caretaker. The human body to such is a mansion filled with precious things, unincurred for, where thieves may break in and rob them of their health. Pains and aches are thieves, and the body left unincurred for to their spoilage will be robbed of all its comforts and despoiled of its peace of mind and happiness. It is a happy thought to look upon St. Jacobs Oil as a caretaker, to employ it as a watchman against such intruders. There is hardly an ache, from a tooth-ache to a rheumatic ache, that it does not cure and effect a cure, and pains the most violent are conquered by its use. Its office as a caretaker is to prevent the spread of aches and pains into a chronic stage. Keep a bottle of it in the handiest place and be assured of good care and comfort.

**Has to Do It.**  
Mosher—What are you doing with all those bits of card in your pocket?  
Wiswell—They are seat checks at different theaters. It says on each, "Return this check." It's an awful bore, don't you know, to be obliged to carry so much pasteboard around. But then, what's a fellow to do?—Boston Transcript.

**Has to Do It.**  
"Has Weyler left Cuba?" asked Mrs. Snaggs.  
"All of it, which he could not carry away with him," replied Mr. Snaggs.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

**A Successful Business.**  
A proprietary medicine to be really successful must have some intrinsic worth. Without this, advertising, however extensive, avails nothing. Among the most successful medicines that have been found worthy of all the efforts claimed for them are Dr. Radway's Remedies, established and used for nearly half a century. They have become household medicines throughout the world. In some places, sparsely settled, where doctors are difficult to obtain, people, by the judicious use of Dr. Radway's medicines, keep themselves in health. Then, again, there are physicians who, in their practice, use Dr. Radway's Remedies, obtaining better results than when using their own prescriptions. Radway's Kinky Relief, Radway's Pills and Radway's Sarsaparilla, Resolvent, three different medicines, being a complete medicine chest in themselves, are used each for different phases of disease.—Chattanooga Times Nov. 14, 1897.

**Qualified.**  
"Why do you think your oldest brother would have made his mark in politics?"  
"He doesn't seem to know any more about business than a baby."

**Catarrh Cannot Be Cured**  
with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and is directly absorbed into the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the most powerful purgatives, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Sold by E. J. DENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

**It Wasn't Clear to Willie.**  
Willie—Pa, can any one see through glass?  
Pa—Certainly, Willie.  
Willie—Then why can't Uncle Henry see through his glass eye?

**Do You Dance To-Night?**  
Shake in your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Chafes, Blistered Feet and Sweating Feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

**Quality vs. Quantity.**  
"Is young Howells a liberal writer?"  
"Yes, indeed! You can buy any of his books for a quarter and not one of them contains less than 300 pages."

**Bonaparte's house at Longwood, St. Helena, is now a barn; the room he died in is a stable; and where the imperial body lay in state may be found a machine for grinding corn.**

**Lane's Family Medicine**  
Mores the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

**Queen Victoria is entitled by law to all whales and sturgeons captured by British fishermen for they are known as "royal fish."**

**Compulsory defects are eradicated, not hidden, by Gillette's Hair and Whisker Lotion.**  
The young man who lends a sober, upright life is often overlooked by the world in its effort to encourage some drunken libertine.

**New line to Tampa via Queen and Crescent Route from Cincinnati, 24 hours, through Pullmans.**

**Scrofula and All other blood Diseases are promptly And Permanently Cured By Hood's Sarsaparilla.**

**If you suffer from Any form of Blood Disorder, you should Take Hood's and On Hood's.**

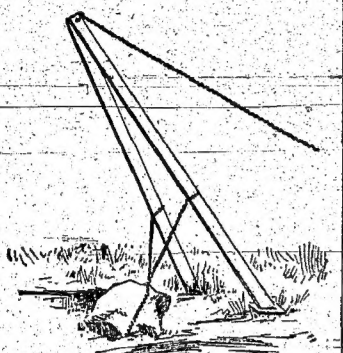
**DO YOU COUGH? DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALM FOR THE BEST COUGH CURE.**

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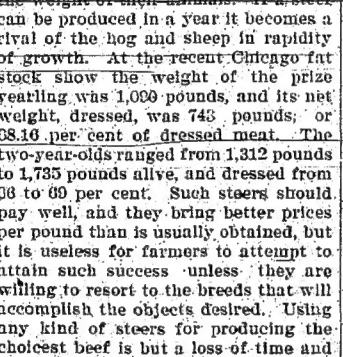
**FARM AND GARDEN.**

**For Lifting Bowlders.**  
Getting out bowlders from hay and cultivated fields is a matter of no little labor, especially if the bowlder is deeply imbedded in the earth. A very large stone, even, can be hauled readily when upon the surface, but much laborious digging is required if the bowlder is to be hauled out by "main strength" by a team. A simple act of engineering that will greatly help in this case is shown in the accompanying illustration. Two stout pieces of joists, are lashed together at the end and placed above the bowlder, as shown. Chains are then put about the stone and fastened to the joists a third or so of the distance up from the ground. A long rope or chain from the top of the sticks to the whiffletree of the team gives the connecting link. On starting up the team the bowlder will be lifted out upon the ground very easily, for reasons that any one with a mechanical eye can readily see.—New York Tribune.

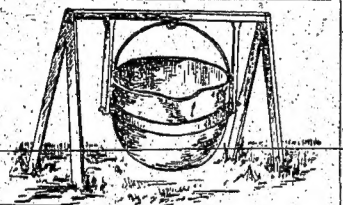


**Producing Beef.**  
When farmers produce beef from beef breeds they save time and gain in the weight of their animals. If a steer can be produced in a year it becomes a rival of the hog and sheep in rapidity of growth. At the recent Chicago fat stock show the weight of the prize yearling was 1,000 pounds, and its net weight, dressed, was 743 pounds; or 68.10 per cent of dressed meat. The two-year-olds ranged from 1,312 pounds to 1,733 pounds alive, and dressed from 68 to 80 per cent. Such steers should pay well, and they bring better prices per pound than is usually obtained, but it is useless for farmers to attempt to attain such success unless they are willing to resort to the breeds that will accomplish the objects desired. Using any kind of steers for producing the choicest beef is but a loss of time and food.

**Kettle Crane with Dump.**  
This iron framework for suspending a kettle used for boiling food for hogs and other stock upon the farm is most convenient. The iron kettle rests in



**IRON KETTLE CRANE.**  
An iron ring, which is pivoted to the side arms so that the kettle can be readily tipped and its contents poured out into pails. These arms could be omitted by bringing the end support nearer the kettle, and having the iron ring pivoted to a crosspiece secured to these ends. This would be a more stable arrangement but would not give so free a space for building the fire, although this would not cause material trouble. The principle involved will be found very convenient, however, the ring, which may be made from an old wagon tire, is supported.—American Agriculturist.



**Russet Apples.**  
The russet or rusty coat apple, as it is used to be called, is an old standard variety, but so far as the English russet is concerned, is valuable chiefly for its late-keeping qualities. It is tough, and deficient in flavor. But what is known as the Golden Russet of western New York is a larger apple, much better flavor, and having a lighter-colored but still russet coat. It is very nearly as good a keeper as the English Russet, and as good a bearer. It should always be preferred when setting out orchards where late-keeping apples are desired.

**Care of Farm Implements.**  
Far more waste of farm implements is due to rust and disuse than is the wear of them while some one is working with them. They are too often left exposed for weeks and months during the worst weather in the year, and thus treated will not last one-third as long as they should not be fit to use any of the time. A convenient tool house near enough to the barns to be always easily accessible, yet not near enough to be in danger from fires, will pay better than almost any other investment on most farms.

**Stacking Corn Fodder.**  
In some sections of the country corn fodder is tied in bundles and stacked like grain. The bundles are bound with straw bands in convenient size for handling. To begin the stack or rick, lay down three bundles side by side, then two on top of these and one on top of the two. Duplicate this pile until the rick is as long as desired. Now set bundles on each side of this foundation and also at the ends until the bottom is of the desired width. On this build the rick as you would wheat or rye, only keep the center higher by letting the

**Bees Buzzes.**  
Moth worms bother Italian bees very little. Spring dwindling is the result of bad wintering.

**The nourishment of the bee consists of honey and pollen.**  
It is an advantage always to furnish a new swarm with a frame of young brood.

**Good clasp knives are quite a protection to early brood rearing if managed properly.**  
Bees when building comb commence at the top and hang in heavy clusters to their combs.

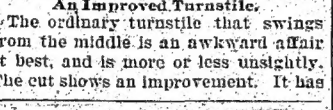
**tops of the middle row of bundles lap a little. In feeding from such a rick take the fodder from the end, beginning at the top and going to the bottom. This will not expose the heart of the stack to the weather.**

**Cob Coal for Hogs.**  
One who raises from 100 to 150 pigs should aim to save at least 200 bushels of cornmeal for charcoal. Make a pit 4 1/2 to 5 feet deep, 12 to 18 inches in diameter at bottom, 4 1/2 to 5 feet at top. Have a sheet iron cover made large enough to cover the pit and project six inches over the edge. Start a fire in the bottom with shavings and add by degrees a bushel of cobs, and let them get well aglow. Then add three to four bushels more, and when well on fire add more, and so on, until the pit is rounding full. When all the cobs are well aglow, even blazing freely, cover the hole with sheet iron and seal the edges with earth airtight and leave it until the next morning, when the charcoal can be taken out, and if the job is well done there will be from nine to twelve bushels.—Farm, Stock and Home.

**Whole Grain for Fowls.**  
All kinds of poultry have very strong digestive organs, provided they have the gravel with which to fill the gizzards, and have enough exercise to keep in vigorous health. They are positively injured by having the bulk of their food ground, moistened or cooked so as to make its digestion easier. Young chicks are most apt to be injured in this way, the popular idea being that as they are very small their gizzards cannot digest hard substances. We always began feeding young chicks with cracked wheat, giving in addition some milk curd pressed hard, which is quite as difficult of digestion as the wheat. They will not eat much wheat at first, and it is best they should not. Little and often should be the rule with all young animals, chicks included.

**Real Farm Profit.**  
The profit from a farm may be larger than supposed if the family is credited with all that is received. Profit is not altogether that which is sold from the farm, for the farm itself is to a certain extent a market for the products grown thereon. Every article consumed by the farmer is equivalent in value to the sum that would be received for it if sold, and a strict keeping of accounts, in which the farm is credited with everything taken therefrom, may show a fair profit. If a farmer supports his family, and also has something left, he is more fortunate than many.

**An Improved Turnstile.**  
The ordinary turnstile that swings from the middle is an awkward affair at best, and is more or less unsightly. The cut shows an improvement. It has



**IMPROVED TURNSTILE.**  
three "leaves" and is hinged to the side of the opening like a gate. One is not thus crowded, as in getting through the old style affair. Nor does it continually sag, as does the one supported by a single center stake. For neatness of appearance the form shown in the cut exhibits its own superiority. Such gates are exceedingly convenient on the farm.—New England Farmer.

**If You Have Not Money Enough.**  
Build a fine, big red barn, if you have money enough, but if you have not go out in the woods, cut down some good, straight poles, set them in the ground, buy some rough boards, and building paper and make a good, warm stable that will never freeze with the cows in it in the coldest weather. It does not make much difference what a stable is built of so it is warm, has plenty of sunlight and ventilation and is convenient to feed and arranged to keep the cows clean and healthy. Make the winter condition just as near like June as possible, and as to water have plenty of the pure, clean, warm article. You know milk is 87 per cent water and sometimes more. If the water gets cold, make it warm.

**Utilize Every Article.**  
Farmers may have but little faith in the reports on feeding stock as given by the experimental stations, nevertheless the farmer who has some knowledge of the results obtained by a systematic course of feeding will be better prepared to meet difficulties than one who is not. The fact that farmers are becoming less wasteful of their fodder and straw shows that they have at least discovered that in order to compete in cattle raising they must utilize every article on the farm.

**Swine.**  
It is easy to "save at the spigot and waste at the bung" when keeping growing swine. There is most profit in keeping them growing steadily and fast. The sow with a long, deep, flat side makes the best brood sow. The closing-knit, plump, rounded sow rarely has large litters and she is as rarely a good mother.

**Horses.**  
If you have a horse that refuses to go when asked, take a small rope and wrap it twice around the leg just below the knee, draw it tight and tie it. In a few minutes the horse will start. If he should show any indications of repeating the offense repeat the dose and he will be cured effectually.

**Bees Buzzes.**  
Moth worms bother Italian bees very little. Spring dwindling is the result of bad wintering.

**The nourishment of the bee consists of honey and pollen.**  
It is an advantage always to furnish a new swarm with a frame of young brood.

**Good clasp knives are quite a protection to early brood rearing if managed properly.**  
Bees when building comb commence at the top and hang in heavy clusters to their combs.

**Keep the colonies strong and healthy and they will readily take care of the moths.**  
After cold weather sets in it is not safe to feed hives. The only food that we can use is candy, which may be made from granulated sugar.

## OF OUTER GARMENTS.

**THE ADVISABILITY OF CLOAKS, CAPES OR BLOUSES.**  
All Three Are in Evidence Among the Fashionables and You May Wear the One that Best Becomes Your Figure and Circumstances.

**Fashions for Feminites.**  
New York correspondence.

**UNDER** her lovely opera cloak a woman may have almost any sort of a skirt and waist, but an opera cloak to the heels made of rich material and set off handsomely with a fur cape, a high collar for you to nestle your head and throat in, and lined either with fur or with a rich silk of contrasting color, will be a very expensive garment.

Yet it will last a season or so and will save quite a penny in gowns. Pearl gray with chinilla for the fur is the favorite combination just now. The one sketched here was pearl gray satin lined with rose pink. The fur collar was lined with the same shade and could be worn separately as a collarette, and fur edging of the wrap's fronts being alone fixed.

All questions of cost aside, there are many reasons for preferring a cape to a long, loose cloak, handsome and rich as the latter is. The short cape has a

trimmed with mink and appliqued with black silk. Capes that like this are cut into a drooping point in front are not quite as full as they were, but they set out well from the shoulder. The dressiest, though of course not the costliest of them, expose the arm to almost the elbow.

It is lovely to be all a-duff in full dress rig, but she is a foolish woman



**BIRDS OF VERY FINE FEATHERS.**

more wholesome, healthy look. Such a garment, we argue, makes quite as good a background when slipped back as does the long cloak, and it is a deal more dainty before it is slipped off. To be sure, the young matron with a lovely figure to consider may prefer a down-to-the-heels redingote, richly trimmed with fur and with big sleeves and arm-holes, to either the long, loose opera cloak or the short, saucy cape. Such a redingote is eminently becoming, and you can spend all the money you can get out of him on it. He would need to be easily approachable to have provided the one the artist pictures for it was made of purple mirror velvet trimmed with black silk braid and white Thibet fur.

Plus as this looked and sounds, the redingote really is not as generally useful as either the long, loose cloak or the little cape. For one thing, the tight fitting garment is not as gracefully slipped off as are the other two styles, and then so far as appearances go the accompanying large picture is a strong argument in favor of the more perky cape. These have altered little from the models first offered several years ago, except that as a rule, a single cape suffices, and that the layer style in vogue a few seasons ago is voted limp-shady. The collar is a feature of all. It must come very high and softly about the



**JAUNTY SCHOOL COATS.**

face, and the fitting and shapely done in fur is simply wonderful. Coming to details of the three shown herewith, there is in the picture diagonally opposite to the redingote already described an exquisite cape of dull gray peau de sole. It was finished with moufflon, and bow knots and wavy ends of silver ribbon were appliqued on it. This applique of bow knots is much done this season, is very effective, and is very easily accomplished by any. Stitching has been used as a finish to the edges of garments in close run rows, as on the edges of the wheel skirt, but only lately has it been in wonder-

ful swirls been practiced. It results charmingly, giving stiffness and body to the garment and when bullion thread is used, introducing a glint of color. In this model, gilt thread-stitched, white satin feather trimming appearing at all edges and giving the collar. Above these two is a bright red cloth cape.



**BLOUSES IN ALL BUT LOOSENESS.**

The railroads are considerably respecting a big rush of travel to the Klondike in the spring. It is estimated that fully 100,000 people will attempt to reach the gold fields as soon as the winter is over, and with a desire to turn a nimble penny at every opportunity trunk lines are beginning to prepare for the expected rush.

One of the first to the field is the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which will on Tuesday, Dec. 21, begin the running of the through tourist car from New York City to San Francisco without change by way of Philadelphia, Washington, Parkersburg and Cincinnati, reaching St. Louis Wednesday evening, Texarkana Thursday afternoon, El Paso, Tex., Friday evening and San Francisco Sunday morning.

This service is in addition to the one provided by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Pittsburgh by way of Cincinnati and the Illinois Central to New Orleans and the Southern Pacific through to the coast, the Pittsburgh car leaving every Wednesday. The New York car on its return leaves San Francisco Monday evening and the Pittsburgh car leaves on Thursday.

**Not Fashionable.**  
"Mrs. Sulloway is not a slave of fashion, is she?"  
"She always seems to be dressed in the latest style."

**Hard to Tell.**  
Medicus—I never lost more than a half-dozen patients in my life.  
Cynicus—I don't see how you managed to make a living on only six. St. Louis Republic.

**Coughing Leads to Consumption.**  
Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 60 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.**  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The total number of codfish taken from the waters of Alaska is 25,725,000, of the value of \$12,860,000.

Eighty-six miles shortest to New Orleans, 100 miles shortest to Florida—Queen and Crescent Route from Cincinnati.

Some men think themselves very superior, because they go to bed at 8 o'clock.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a godsend to me.—Wm. B. McClellan, Chester, Fla., Sept. 17, 1895.

Satire—A good-natured jest that is always half "ire."

New Orleans limited, Queen and Crescent Route. Only 24 hours from Cincinnati to the Gulf.

**AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.**

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA" AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" AS OUR TRADE MARK.

**I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now.**

**Do Not Be Deceived.**  
Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

**"The Kind You Have Always Bought"**  
BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

**Char. H. Pitcher**  
Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.

**"IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED, TRY**

**SAPOLIO**

**C. N. U. No. 1-08**

**PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION**

**What Dr. Rauwolf Did.**  
Coffee is said to have been introduced into Europe by Dr. A. Rauwolf, a German physician, about the middle of the sixteenth century. He got it from Arabia, after it had passed into that country from Abyssinia. It is a pity, for coffee is one of those seductive stimulants which do harm under the disguise of seeming to do temporary good. It is a nerve poison on the same principle that alcohol is, and opium. Hence the public are to be congratulated on the prospect of the new food drink, Grain-O, taking its place. The latter is prepared from pure grains, is nourishing, sustaining and healthful, and never affects the nerves. Those who have tried Grain-O say nothing can induce them to resume the use of coffee. Good for children as for adults. Cost, one-fourth that of coffee. Packages 15c. and 25c. Ask your grocer for it.

**His Views of Life.**  
"I'm very sorry," said the young lady, "but your views of life are such that I could not think of accepting them as my own."  
"Never mind," he replied; "practice makes perfect, you know, and I may be able to satisfy you in time."  
Then he went into the house and a few moments later returned with his camera, with which he proceeded to take a few more views.

**Rush to the Klondike.**  
The railroads are considerably respecting a big rush of travel to the Klondike in the spring. It is estimated that fully 100,000 people will attempt to reach the gold fields as soon as the winter is over, and with a desire to turn a nimble penny at every opportunity trunk lines are beginning to prepare for the expected rush.

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**PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION**

**Whaling Fleet in Danger.**  
It is predicted that the results of the whaling fleet, most of whose underwriters are in San Francisco, have been caught in the ice and some may not last through the season. Danger also threatens those who neglect what are called "trailing" ailments, for they may not last through the crisis. Fear to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at once for indigestion, rheumatism, malaria, constipation, nervousness and kidney complaint.

**Loosing No Time.**  
Arthur (reading)—Hello! I see Archibald Grumbleson, the millionaire, slipped while stepping from a car this morning and severely sprained one of his ankles.  
Henry—Well, good-by.  
Arthur—Where are you going in such a beastly hurry?  
Henry—To ask Grumbleson for his daughter.

**It Keeps the Feet Dry and Warm**  
And is the only cure for Chilblains, Frost Bites, Damp, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

**Somewhat Different.**  
"What is the price of that antique chair?" asked the shopper.  
"Nineteen dollars, madam," replied the clerk.  
"Aren't you mistaken?" asked the lady. "It certainly cannot be worth that much."  
"Madam," replied the conscientious clerk, "it is probably worth about \$3.50, but you asked the price."

**"Klondike Bulletin"**  
Will be published by the Soo Line every Monday, containing all telegraphic news and up-to-date information as to best routes, services, steamship sailings, and every facility as same develop. Invaluable to Alaskan prospectors and all their friends. To be placed on mailing list, send six cents (6c.) in stamps to  
W. R. CALLEWAT, G. P. A., Minneapolis, Minn.

In trifles, infinitely clearer than great deeds, actual character is displayed.

Solid daily trains to Jacksonville, 24 hours from Cincinnati. Queen and Crescent Route.

FITS Permanently Cured. No risk or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE 62-000 trial bottle and full particulars. Address: Dr. J. C. Kline, 153 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN** teething, colic, the cure, reduces indigestion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.



**ONE ENJOYS**

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 60 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**  
LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. NEW YORK, N.Y.

## SEND THEM TO BED WITH A KISS.

O mothers, so weary, discouraged,  
Worn out with the cares of the day,  
You often grow cross and impatient,  
Complain of the noise and the play;  
For the day brings so many vexations,  
So many things going amiss;  
But, mothers, whatever may vex you,  
Send the children to bed with a kiss!

The dear little feet wander often,  
Perhaps, from the pathway of right,  
The dear little hands find new mischief  
To try you from morning till night.  
But think of the desolate mothers  
Who'd give all the world for your bliss,  
And, as thanks for your infinite  
blessings,  
Send the children to bed with a kiss!

For some day their noise will not vex you,  
The silence will hurt you far more;  
You will long for the sweet children  
voices,  
For a sweet childish face at the door,  
And to pass a child's face to your  
bosom.  
You'd give all the world just for this:  
For the comfort 'twill bring you in  
sorrow,  
Send the children to bed with a kiss!

## A MULE'S OBSTINACY.

### AND HOW IT LED TO A MARRIAGE.

About two miles from my house on my Dakota wheat farm, stands one tall, lonely tree. It is the only object in sight that breaks the low horizon, and for many a long mile, north, south, east or west, no other tree can be found. It stands just on the high bank of Smoky river, which goes curling and winding across the country eastward, and close beside it stands Christ Tronsen's log house, built of logs brought down the river in the spring time from the North.

One day, early last spring, I had been to the next town to get an iron bolt made at the blacksmith's. I was on my way back, and had been broken the day before, and was riding home. My mule was loping at a good rate along the road which followed the river. And as we reached Christ's log house, which had just been newly whitewashed outside, I saw Christ sitting calmly on the door step, while Lotta, his wife, was lifting the heavy harness and throwing it on to "Yack," their old white mule.

"Christ must be either sick or very lazy," I said to myself, "to sit and let his wife harness the mules." I did not know much about Christ then, but giving him the benefit of the doubt, I shouted, in passing:

"Sick, Christ?"

Christ shook his head in what I thought was a rather sheepish way, and Lotta looked over her shoulder and laughed.

In the hurry of the day's work, this occurrence slipped from my mind. But some time afterward, when I happened to pass their place again, I saw Lotta out in the fields driving the mules, which were fastened to the seeder. This in itself would have been surprising, for the Norwegian women in the Territory, with their vigorous frame and robust health, often work with their husbands at the out-door labor. But I saw great, robust Christ himself paring potatoes outside the door. And just as I rose into view from below the river-bank, he caught up his pan and slipped into the house.

No doubt he is a lazy, good-for-nothing fellow," I said to myself, "who has a thrifty, energetic wife. And so he sits down and does her light work, while she is out sowing the wheat. It might not have a bad result if he could be harnessed up with one of the mules for a day, and made to work under the whip."

After that I saw Christ himself at work in the field several times. But one evening a week or two later, I passed there again. The mules were fastened outside the straw barn. The ground had been very wet for two or three days past, and of course the mules' legs were fairly coated with sticky mud, which had partially dried on. Lotta was hard at work over the old white mule, scrubbing and rubbing, scraping and brushing and carrying, as if her life depended upon her success. And there, on an overturned barrel, sat Christ, much as his case, calmly smoking his pipe, and looking complacently on. I remembered what I had said to myself before about his laziness, and now I added:

"I will just stop for a few minutes, and see if the presence of a stranger won't shame the fellow into taking off his coat and going to work in his wife's place."

So I tied my mule to a ring at the corner of the house, and walked over to where Christ was sitting. He looked up and smiled, and said, "Good evening," with the same sheepish expression I had noticed before. And Lotta paused for a moment and stood up, her face glowing with the exertion and laughter. I thought she would have done better to give her husband a good shaking, and said it was very warm. Then she went to work again. But do my best, I could not lead the conversation to any explanation of the strange state of affairs, and Christ showed no disposition to take hold of the work himself.

When it was dark, Lotta led the two mules to their stalls, and then at last Christ condescended to rise and fasten the barn door. I was sure by their manner, and by Christ's expression when the subject was broached, that either he was some old explanation of his wife's doing so much of his hard work, while he sat idle. So I took pains, as I met one neighbor and another here and there about town, to make inquiries about Christ. And with one accord they all gave the same answer.

"Had Christ Tronsen a good reputation?"

"Yes, very good."

"Was he industrious and steady?"

"As hard-working and steady as any man in town."

"Did he treat his wife kindly?"

"There could be no doubt of it. He was as kind-hearted as he was hard-working."

"Then why, I would ask myself, was his wife always plowing, or rubbing down mules, while he looked on and did nothing?"

This all happened in the spring and early summer. But it is only about a

week ago now that I drove over to Christ's one mild evening, to get some bags that I had lent him to use in carrying his grain to the elevator.

The year's work was over. The wheat was cut, threshed and sold. The barn had been buried anew in a mountain of fresh wheat straw, which filled the doorway with its pleasant, fragrant smell. The mules were tethered and browsing near by.

Lotta and Christ were sitting together on the doorstep, talking over the year's work, no doubt, while the sun was setting in a bank of black clouds, from behind which streamed out a fire of crimson and gold.

After Christ had got the bags and thrown them into my light wagon, he and Lotta asked me into their little parlor, the walls of which were simply the inner-side of the logs, fitted, closed and hewed smooth. There was a gay-colored carpet on the floor, and on the whole the room was quite cheery and comfortable, and we sat down in the twilight without a lamp. After we had talked for some time about the crops and prices, and the best way of banking up houses in winter, in which Christ was greatly interested, I said to Lotta:

"But you have worked almost as hard as Christ this year. You must be glad the summer is over."

Christ shifted uneasily in his seat. Lotta laughed.

"So now I shall tell why it was so, Christ," she said, looking at him. "He only needed a little silence. He apparently did not anticipate much pleasure from the recital."

"But that," said Lotta, "you shall tell those first part, and I shall tell those last part, that is how we shall do."

Christ appeared still more uneasy, and laughed nervously, but after a moment's hesitation, he plunged into his explanation of what I had so often wondered at.

"You had seen me only last here two years," he asked.

"That is all," I said.

"Well, so this is all happen one year longer ago as that," he said. "Those time I live alone in sod shanty, and Ruya and Oscar—those was the two mule, the last one named for king of Sweden and Norway, because he is so good—they live in other sod shanty. I had over twenty acres broke then, and ready for sow seed. Very few neighbor then. Overly Mr. Knudt Qualey and Mr. Petersen near here. So then Mr. Janssen, father of Lotta, he come to live very near—overly two mile away. And sometime I see Lotta on Sunday at meeting to Mr. Qualey's house, and sometime I go to Mr. Janssen's house to borrow something. Then I go there almost every day to borrow something, and Mr. Janssen say:

"Mr. Tronsen, you lose great time to borrow something, but I say I like to ride so far to borrow something."

"And almost every time I was Lotta what brought me those things what I came to borrow, and she tells me to come often. She say they always very glad to borrow me anything."

"Now I can see," I said smiling, "why Lotta did not tell this part of the story."

"Oh, no," said Lotta, "it is not any reasons at all. Christ he knows why he did come so often to see my father, better as I do."

"Well," said Christ, continuing, "so those days I were very bashful, and I never dare to stay for talk with Lotta. Mr. Janssen very good man," he added, in explanation, "but I rather talk to Lotta. But I always afraid, so I make believe go every day to visit Mr. Janssen, and borrow something. And Mr. Janssen he think I was his very good friend. So he say one day, 'Christ, I never had any ones care so much for me before, like you does, and come so every day to talk with me.' So when I see Lotta I never know what to say, and so I borrow knife, or nails, or shovels, and go right away. So one day, after I go away, I say to myself, 'Next time I shall go and I shall say, 'I had not come to see Mr. Janssen, I have come to borrow something. I had come to see Lotta, and I shall talk with Lotta.' But when next time comes, I cannot dare to say so. And I talk with Mr. Janssen all times. So by-and-by I wants to ask Lotta to be married with me, and come and live here after new house is built. But I could not dare to talk to her about that. Well, then, so I had saved up my money for long time, for build house. But Oscar—those mule named for king of Sweden and Norway—he die; those good old mule! Poor Oscar! And so I must go out and take those money, and buy new mule, so I buy white Yack."

An expression of actual misery settled on his face at this mention of white Yack, and it took him a moment to recover equanimity.

"Those dreadful mules!" he exclaimed, in continuation. "He eat and eat and eat. He eat his straw, he eat his hay, he eat his straw bed all night. But he would not eat anything. He would put his ears up straight, and stand up on his hind legs, or he down and roll after those harness is on. Sometimes he lie right down in furrow and roll, and break harness. And fire put out, his eyes. He are a dreadful mule. So I whip him some—not too much, I very kind," he added, at a reproachful look from Lotta—"and starve him—overly starve him little bit, to make him feel for been cross. But all no good. He jump and bite and kick, and sometimes he will not do some works at all. So I could not tell what I should do. One day I was working in field near house, with both mules, and he stops and put up his old white ears. Then he throws his back heels clear up in the air. Then he just going to lie down, but I whip him—overly a little, very easy. So he did not lie down. He onerly stand still. He stand still half an hour. First I try to pull him, but he sticks his hoofs in dirt and pull back. Then I try to coax him, and those fire come out of his eyes, and he snort and stand still. When I been got all discouraged, I saw Lotta going down those road on ox-team with little brother. Those oxen stop, and I go to road to see Lotta. So Lotta laugh and say—

"Good morning, Mr. Tronsen. Why do you and mule stand still all times in field?"

"Then I say, 'I do not know; you must ask Yack.' Then Lotta say, 'Does those mule willing to work?' So I say, 'Those white mule, he will not work, he will onerly stand still. I had pull him, and I had push him, and he will not go.' So then Lotta say, 'Well, I think if I shall ask him to go, he will go.' Mules and dogs and cats love me all times."

"And I say, 'Well, I think he will too.'"

"So she got off ox-team, and we go out to where Yack stand. Then she put her face on Yack's old white face, and rub his nose and talk to him little while, and make him believe he are very handsome and kind. So then she says—

"Now, Yack, let me see you plow some furrow so nice."

"So I take reins, and Yack start and work better as he never had work before, and she walk along and talk to him. And after she go away we feels very lonesome, but Yack he keep on and work hard all day. And that night I give him more oats and big, soft bed. But he eat it all up, every scrap. Well, he work very well for few days, and then he got bad some more. So every time he got bad I drive him over to see Lotta. He always willing to go. And he be so ugly, and bite and groan, and stamp his feet, and wrinkle his nose. But after Lotta talk with him little while, and say he very handsome and how he must be good and work hard, he get so gentle, and run home very fast, and be so good. But he likes to go and see Lotta too often. Sometimes he go every day. If he cannot go to Lotta he pat him and talk to him, he will not work. So when harvest time been come, I are very busy, I cannot go to see Lotta every day. It were impossible. I tell Yack so, but he did not do some good at all. He should not work. He onerly bite and wrinkle his nose and look ugly, and some fire come out of his eyes. And while he are ugly, those wheat must be cut, or it get spoiled. It are those whole year's work. It must not been lost. It ruin me to sit still in harvest, and not cut my wheat. But Yack would not work. He hate me, and almost every body. So one evening we went over to see Lotta about it. She came out to road to see Yack, and rub his nose, and pat him and tell him how it was. I told how Yack he ugly all times and would not work, because he hate me. But if she talk to him and pat him, then he work. I tell her all about wheat, how it must been cut, I tell her I don't know what to do about it—and then I stop.

"So then she say she don't know what to do about it."

"So then I get very bold and say: 'Lotta, I long time want to ask you to get married with me, but I too afraid you would laugh at me. But will you not come?'

"So she look down on ground, and poke little stone with her shoe, for long time, and by and by she say: 'Perhaps, Christ, by-and-by.'"

"I had want you to come for ever so long," I said. "But how can I wait now? Yack hates me. He will not work for me. I shall lose my wheat, for I can get no one to help me, for all are busy. So then I shall have no money to build house, and we cannot get married at all."

"Lotta poke the little stone with her foot some more, for long time, and look at ground. It been got very dark, and everything so still and quiet."

"After awhile she say in very low voice: 'My father been say that Pastor Hofsen shall be at our house to see him, to-morrow.'"

"That was all she say. Then after a minute she turn and run into house. So I talk some more with Mr. Janssen, and tell him I want to borrow one thing more to keep always. He very much surprised. He say he always thought I come to see him, all those times."

"And next day—

"So if I do not tell the rest," said Lotta, from her corner, I shall tell nothing. So we been got married those next day, when Pastor Hofsen come, and I came to here and feed Yack, and rub him down and lead him when he are cross, and he did work hard and saved all those wheat. He let me very much, but when he are very cross, he will not work if Christ near him at all. Those times I drive him. I like to drive Yack and plow. I plenty strong. Christ, he don't like it, but he can't help himself. Nobody will buy Yack, and we cannot buy some other mule yet. But Yack are getting old. He had lost two teeth this summer. So I hope when he is old he will not be ugly, but will get kinder like some old people, and then he will love me and love Christ too."

I confess I do not share Lotta's faith in Yack's reformation. But I thought the explanation of her working in the field now and then, while Christ sat idle, was a very good one.

## THE FARM AND GARDEN.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

**Manuring Winter Grain.—**The Pork Barrel—Sparrows Destroying Grapes—Crops in Young Orchards—Etc., Etc.

#### MANURING WINTER GRAIN.

There is no better time to topdress winter grain than late fall. If it is done after the ground has frozen it will be all the better. The loose soil will not only poach less, but the manure lying over its frozen surface will prevent the alternate freezing and thawing which is more trying to winter grain than is continued cold-weather. Besides, if the winter grain field is seeded with clover in the spring, as it always should be, the topdressing will be just what the young clover needs to give it protection early, and make it grow vigorously later in the season.

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When the time for hog killing approaches, the pork barrel should be put in condition for the new crop. Every particle of last year's pork and brine should be removed, but the brine after boiling should have its impurities removed. Then after thoroughly washing out the inside with some antiseptic, the barrel should be filled with boiling water and have this repeated at least once. But even with these precautions a barrel that has once had beef should not be used for pork. We have scalded out beef barrels so thoroughly that it was supposed no taint could remain. Yet before the pork was used up more or less of it would be tainted.—Boston Cultivator.

#### SPARROWS DESTROYING GRAPES.

It is becoming exceedingly difficult near cities to grow and ripen grapes, because of the attacks of sparrows on this fruit so soon as it begins to color. Fortunately this pest does not go far from cities and large villages, where it finds plenty of feed scattered in the streets, and where the warmth from city houses affords it partial shelter. But we have learned enough about the habits of the sparrow to know that it is a pest that should be destroyed wherever seen: In England thousands of boys are employed to watch grain fields and drive the sparrows away. But after all this care millions of dollars worth of grain is destroyed by them every year.—American Cultivator.

#### CROPS IN YOUNG ORCHARDS.

There is no injury to young trees from cultivating around them provided care is taken not to let plows or harrows back the trunks. The cutting away of roots by plowing is mostly done when the tree is dormant, and root injury is repaired so quickly that the tree is apt to be more vigorous than before. It used to be thought that cropping the orchard was injurious, because it was believed that the crop would take away what the tree required for growing and fruiting. Grain crops may do so, as they require phosphate. Corn and potatoes, which should be supplied wherever they are grown in orchards. But if this treatment finds the tree growing too rapidly and not bearing at all, sow it with some grain crop and seed it down with grass and clover. The grain crop draws moisture from the land about midsummer, and will so check the growth of the trees as to set them to bearing. A clover sod will also do the same, and after the clover dies out the roots will supply much of the mineral and nitrogenous plant food that the bearing orchard needs.—American Cultivator.

#### KEEP UP THE MILK FLOW.

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For each hundred pounds of live weight of a sheep three pounds of dry fodder will be full feeding. If this is of the best well-made clover hay it will sustain the animal in good condition, providing nothing else is demanded than the mere sustenance of the animal.

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There is no better time to topdress winter grain than late fall. If it is done after the ground has frozen it will be all the better. The loose soil will not only poach less, but the manure lying over its frozen surface will prevent the alternate freezing and thawing which is more trying to winter grain than is continued cold-weather. Besides, if the winter grain field is seeded with clover in the spring, as it always should be, the topdressing will be just what the young clover needs to give it protection early, and make it grow vigorously later in the season.

#### THE PORK BARREL.

When the time for hog killing approaches, the pork barrel should be put in condition for the new crop. Every particle of last year's pork and brine should be removed, but the brine after boiling should have its impurities removed. Then after thoroughly washing out the inside with some antiseptic, the barrel should be filled with boiling water and have this repeated at least once. But even with these precautions a barrel that has once had beef should not be used for pork. We have scalded out beef barrels so thoroughly that